THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1717. LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860. PRICE FOURPENCE Stamped Edition, 5d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—COURSES of INSTRUCTION in the COLLEGE and JUNIOR SCHOOL, applicable to the Examinations of Her Majesty's Civil Service, the Civil Service of India, Junior Appointments in the Engineer Establishment for India, Admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, Admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Commissions in the Army, Admission to the Staff-College at Sandhurst, and for Admission to the Junior Division at the Staff-College, Sandhurst.

A Special Prospectus of these Courses, compared with the requirements for the above-mentioned Examinations, together with Copies of the most recent Regulations for the respective Examinations, may be had on application at the College.

The FACULTY of ARTS of the College will OPEN for the Session on TUESDAY, October 16.—The JUNIOR SCHOOL on the 25th of SEPTEMBER.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September, 1860.

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—BIRKBECK LABORATORY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., aided by Assistants.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in QUALITATIVE and QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, and the METHODS and PRINCIPLES of ORGANIC RESEARCH.

This Course qualifies the Student for the Application of Chemistry to Agriculture, Medicine and the Manufacturing Arts.

Arrangements have been made for giving Practical Instruction in Gas Analysis.

The Laboratory is open Daily, from the 1st of October to the end of July, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 2 o'clock.

Students occupy themselves with Subjects of their own choice, under sanction of the Professor, by whom they are assisted with needful instruction and advice.

A Gold Medal, as a Reward of Merit for this Class, is given by the Council.

Fees:—Session, 26l. 5s.; Six Months, 18l. 18s.; Three Months, 10l. 10s.; One Month, 4l. 4s. A deduction of forty per cent. is made for Students who can attend only three fixed days per week.

A Prospectus, with full details, may be had at the Office of the College.

COURSE of GENERAL CHEMISTRY.—Professor Williamson's Lectures are Daily, except Saturday, at 11 A.M., from the 1st of October to the 31st of March.—Fee for Perpetual Admission, 9l.; Whole Term, 6l.; Half Term, 3l.

RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

JOHN E. ERICHSEN, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September, 1860.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE PROSPECTUS for the Academical Year commencing OCTOBER 1, 1860 (containing information about the several Departments of Theology, General Literature, Medicine, Engineering, and Military Science, as well as about the School and the Evening Classes), is now ready, and will be sent on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the Study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on FRIDAY, October 5th, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee 2l. 2s.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The WINTER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, October 1, at Eight o'clock P.M., with an Introductory Address by Dr. TYLER SMITH.

It is a distinctive characteristic of St. Mary's Hospital that its Medical Appointments are conferred upon the Pupils without additional fee. Three Resident Medical Officers are appointed for twelve months, and one, the Obstetric Officer, for six months, all of whom board free of every expense in the Hospital. The money value of these FIVE APPOINTMENTS far exceeds as many SCHOLARSHIPS of Fifty Pounds each.

Physicians—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson, Dr. Handfield Jones, Dr. Sieveking, and Dr. Markham.
Surgeons—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure, Mr. Spencer Smith, Mr. Walton, and Mr. James Lane.
Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. Tyler Smith.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. White Cooper.
Aural Surgeon—Mr. Toynbee.
Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Sercombe.

LECTURES.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson.
Clinical Surgery—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure.
Medicine—Dr. Chambers and Dr. Sibson.
Surgery—Mr. Coulson and Mr. Spencer Smith.
Physiology—Dr. Markham and Mr. James Lane.
Anatomy—Mr. James Lane and Mr. Gascoyen.
Operations on the Dead Body—Mr. Walton.
Dissections—Mr. Gascoyen and Mr. Davy.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Mr. Field.
Midwifery—Dr. Tyler Smith and Dr. Grailly Hewitt.
Materia Medica—Dr. Sieveking.
Botany—Dr. Dresser.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Sanderson.
Ophthalmic Surgery—Mr. White Cooper.
Aural Surgery—Mr. Toynbee.
Dental Surgery—Mr. Sercombe.
Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Grailly Hewitt.
Natural Philosophy—Mr. Smalley.

SCHOLARSHIP PRIZES, &c.—In addition to the Medical Appointments in the Hospital, a Scholarship in Anatomy, of the annual value of 25l., is offered to the Students. Examinations for Prizes will take place at the end of each Session.

The Fee for the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries, is 89l. 5s., which may be paid by instalments.

Further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. G. GASCOYEN, Dean of the School.

St. Mary's Hospital, August, 1860.

THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF ART at SOUTH KENSINGTON, for Male and Female Students, and the METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS OF ART, at 43, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, for Female Classes only (removed from 37, Gower-street), and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square; St. Thomas, Charter House, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Prince's-road; Hampstead, Dispensary Building; and Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 1st October.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, JERMYN-STREET, LONDON.

Director—SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L. &c.

The Prospectus for the Session, commencing on the 1st of OCTOBER next, will be sent on application to the Registrar. The Courses of Instruction embrace Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann; Physics, by Prof. Tyndall; Natural History, by Prof. Huxley; Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Warington Smyth; Metallurgy, by Dr. Percy; and Applied Mechanics, by Professor Willis.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

NEW COLLEGE.

The CLASSES for the Ensuing SESSION will MEET upon WEDNESDAY, the 7th of November next. The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be Delivered by

The Rev. JAMES BANNERMAN, D.D.,
on Tuesday, the 6th November, at Two o'clock.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of Study will be OPENED as follows:—

	Classes.	*Days and Hours of Attendance.*	*Professors.*
Divinity ..	Junior Class ..	Wed. Nov. 7, Eleven o'clock.	Dr. Buchanan, 51, Lauriston-place.
	Senior Class ..	Ditto, One o'clock.	
Divinity ..	Junior Class ..	Wed. Nov. 7, Eleven o'clock.	Dr. Bannerman, 7, Clarendon-crescent.
	Senior Class ..	Ditto, One o'clock.	
Divinity and Church History.	Junior Class ..	Wed. Nov. 7, One o'clock.	Dr. Cunningham, 17, Salisbury-road.
	Senior Class ..	Ditto, Eleven o'clock.	
Hebrew and Oriental Languages.	Junior Class ..	Wed. Nov. 7, Ten o'clock.	Dr. Duncan, 3, Buccleuch-place.
	Senior Class ..	Ditto, Twelve o'clock.	
Exegetical Theology.	Junior Class ..	Wed. Nov. 7, Ten o'clock.	Prof. Smeaton, 16, Buccleuch-place.
	Senior Class ..	Ditto, Twelve o'clock.	

According to these arrangements, the Curriculum for Students of Theology will stand thus:—

First Year's Students	Attend Dr. Duncan's Junior Class at Ten. Dr. Bannerman's ditto at Eleven. Natural Science Class at Twelve.
Second Year's Students	Attend Dr. Buchanan's Junior Class at Eleven. Dr. Duncan's Senior ditto at Twelve. Dr. Cunningham's Junior ditto at One.
Third Year's Students	Attend Prof. Smeaton's Junior Class at Ten. Dr. Cunningham's Senior Class at Eleven. Dr. Buchanan's ditto at One.
Fourth Year's Students	Attend Prof. Smeaton's Senior Class at Twelve. Dr. Bannerman's ditto at One.

MATRICULATION.

Students of Theology, before entering with the Professors, must Matriculate in the Library, and pay the common Fee to the Librarian.

HEBREW CLASS.

The Rev. A. B. Davidson will conduct the ordinary business of the Junior Hebrew Class, and will also have a separate Class of Hebrew for those who are preparing to enter on the regular Theological Course.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Select College Committee have appointed the Rev. Mr. Duns, of Torphichen, to conduct the Class of Natural Science for this Session. It will meet at Twelve o'clock.

JAMES BONAR, Secretary to the Senatus.

New College, Edinburgh,
7th September, 1860.

SURGEONS' HALL, EDINBURGH.—WINTER SESSION, 1860-61.—The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. SANDERS on MONDAY, November 6, at 1 P.M.—The Prospectus may be obtained on application to Dr. JOHN STRUTHERS, Secretary to the Medical and Surgical School.

TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, &c.—Mrs. EMILIUS HOLCROFT is now making up her LIST of ENGAGEMENTS.—Address 29, SOUTHAMPTON-BUILDINGS, W.C.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (LIMITED),
309, REGENT-STREET, W.C.

MORNING and EVENING CLASSES, for both Male and Female Pupils, will be OPENED on MONDAY, October 1, 1860, under the direction of the Rev. C. MACKENZIE, A.M.

Prospectus, with Time-Tables, &c., may be obtained on application, or by a note, inclosing a stamp, to Mr. COZENS, 309, Regent-street.

THE CLAPHAM CLASSES (Select) for MODERN LANGUAGES and HISTORY, by A. BUCHHEIM, Ph.D., Certificated Preceptor, Vienna, will COMMENCE in the Second Week of OCTOBER. Morning Classes for Ladies; Evening Classes for Gentlemen.—Apply to Dr. BUCHHEIM, 10, Clapham Park-terrace, Park-road, Clapham, S. Dr. Buchheim visits the West End three times a week.

ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by R. D. GRAINGER, Esq. F.R.S., on MONDAY, October 1st, 1860, at 8 o'clock P.M.

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place EARLY in the SESSION.

Gentlemen have the option of paying 40l. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10l. for each succeeding year; or 90l. at one payment, as perpetual.

A rumour having been current that this Hospital will shortly be removed to another site, it is thought desirable to contradict such report.

Prizes and Appointments for 1860-61.

Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held early in October, and Prizes are given in each of the three following divisions:—

1st. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History. The President's Prize of Twenty Guineas.
2nd. In Physics and Natural History. A College Prize of 20l.
3rd. In Modern Languages and Modern History. A College Prize of 20l.

The TITE SCHOLARSHIP, founded by W. TITE, Esq. M.P. F.R.S., the proceeds of 1,000l. Consols, tenable for three years.

To the Three most distinguished Pupils for General Proficiency in each year, the following Prizes are awarded:—

FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. The Treasurer's Prize of Thirty Guineas. 2nd. A College Prize of 20l. 3rd. A College Prize of 10l.

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. A College Prize of 30l. 2nd. A College Prize of 20l. 3rd. A College Prize of 10l.

The Dressers and the Clinical Clerks are awarded to merit, after examination.

THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. A College Prize of 30l. 2nd. A College Prize of 20l. 3rd. A College Prize of 10l.

The Treasurer's Gold Medal.

Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Cheselden Medal.

Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of 5l. for the best Essay on "Neuralgia."

The Two House Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the Dressers are periodically selected, and are provided with Rooms and Commons in the Hospital, free of expense.

Two Hospital Registrars at an Annual Salary of 40l. each, or one at 80l.

To enter, or to obtain Prospectuses, the Conditions of the Tite Scholarship, and further Information, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER (in connexion with the University of London).

SESSION 1860-61.

The COLLEGE will OPEN for the Session on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1860. The Session will terminate in July, 1861.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

COURSES of INSTRUCTION will be given in the following Departments, viz.:—

Classics	Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
Comparative Grammar, English Language, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	Professor A. J. Scott, M.A.
Mathematics	Professor A. Sandeman, M.A.
Natural Philosophy	Professor R. B. Clifton, B.A.
History, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy	Professor R. C. Christie, M.A.
Chemistry (Elementary, Analytical and Practical)	Professor Henry E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D. F.C.S.
Natural History (for this Session, Anatomy and Physiology)	Professor W. C. Williamson, M.R.C.S.L. F.R.S.
Oriental Languages	Professor T. Theodores.
French	Monsieur A. Podevin.
German	Mr. T. Theodores.

EVENING CLASSES, for Persons not attending the Day Classes, include the following Subjects of Instruction, viz.:—English Language, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, History, Chemistry, Natural History, French and German.

ADDITIONAL LECTURES, on which the attendance is optional, and without Fees, viz.:—On the Greek of the New Testament; on the Hebrew of the Old Testament; on the Relations of Religion to the Life of the Scholar.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The Victoria Scholarship, for Competition in Classical Learning; annual value, 20l., tenable for two years.

The Wellington Scholarship, for Competition in the Critical Knowledge of the Greek Text of the New Testament; annual value, 20l., tenable for one year.

The Dalton Scholarships, viz., Two Scholarships in Chemistry, annual value, 50l. each, tenable for two years; Two Scholarships in Mathematics, annual value, 25l. each, tenable for not more than two years.

Dalton Prizes in Chemistry are also intended to be offered.

The Dalton Prize in Natural History, value, 15l., given annually.

Dinner will be provided within the College walls for such as may desire it.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of receiving Students, on Thursday, the 27th, and Friday, the 28th of September, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Further Particulars will be found in a Pamphlet, which may be had from Mr. NICHOLSON, at the College, Manchester.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.

JOHN P. ASTON,
Solicitor and Secretary to the Council.
Chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

ATHENÆUM NEWSPAPER PENNY

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, &c.—All kinds of MANUSCRIPTS, in English, French or German, COPIED, in a fair round hand, for the Press or private use.—Address 4, Canterbury-road, Thornton Heath, S.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

President—Sir R. KANE, M.D. F.R.S.
Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SESSION 1860–6.

Dean of Faculty—JOSEPH HENRY CORBETT, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.

Professors.

Anatomy and Physiology .. } J. H. Corbett, M.D. L.R.C.S.I.
Practical Anatomy ..... }
Practice of Medicine ..... D. C. O'Connor, A.B. M.D.
Practice of Surgery ..... Dennis B. Bullen, M.D.
Materia Medica ..... } Purcell O'Leary, B.-ès-L. A.M. M.D. F.B.S.
Midwifery ..... J. R. Harvey, A.B. M.D.
Natural Philosophy ..... John England, A.M.
Chemistry ..... }
Practical Chemistry ..... } J. Blyth, M.D.
Zoology ..... }
Botany ..... } Joseph Reay Greene, A.B.
Modern Languages ..... R. de Véricour, D.-ès-L.
Logic ..... George Sidney Read, A.M.

CLINICAL MEDICINE and CLINICAL SURGERY, at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of these Institutions. CLINICAL MIDWIFERY at the Lying-in-Hospital.

The MEDICAL SESSION will BE OPENED on MONDAY, 29th OCTOBER, 1860, and the Lectures will commence on the 2nd NOVEMBER. The Department will be opened for dissections on the 15th of OCTOBER, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. SHINKWIN, Demonstrator.

EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded to Students in Medicine, thus:—Six Junior Scholarships of 30*l.* each to Students commencing their First, Second, and Third year, two to each year, and Two Senior Scholarships of 40*l.* each to Students commencing their fourth year.

By order of the President,
ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Registrar.

MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE, in connexion with the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, and UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,
UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

PROFESSORS.

Rev. JOHN JAMES TAYLER, B.A. Principal, and Professor of Biblical and Historical Theology, with the Truths and Evidences of Christianity.
Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, Professor of Mental, Moral and Religious Philosophy.
RUSSELL MARTINEAU, Esq. M.A. Lecturer on the Hebrew Language and Literature.

SCHEME OF STUDIES.

The entire course of a Student embraces six years, viz., three Undergraduate, succeeded by three Theological years.

The proficiency of every Student in the subjects on which he has attended classes, either in University College, or in Manchester New College, is periodically tested by examinations, held by the Professors, or other Examiners, appointed by the Committee of the last-named College, at the end of every Term, and a public examination at the close of the Session.

Undergraduate Period.

During this period the Student is chiefly engaged in the classes of University College, in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, or Natural Philosophy. If he be on the Foundation, Manchester New College defrays the fees for these three courses; but does not encourage him to disperse his attention over more. Should he intend to graduate, he is expected to matriculate in the University of London, not later than the end of his first year; and to take the degree of B.A. by the end of the third, so as to bring an undivided interest to the studies of his Theological Period.

The discipline of this preparatory period is mainly subsidiary to the classes of University College, and to the examinations, in prospect, for Matriculation and Graduation.

Theological Period.

The College, as a Theological Institution, adheres to its original principle of freely imparting theological knowledge, without insisting on the adoption of particular theological doctrines.

Should any Student wish, during his Theological years, to attend any of the general classes of University College, he may do so with the sanction of the Principal, but at his own cost.

THEOLOGICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL COURSE.

(a). Christian Truths and Evidences.
(b). Christian Institutions—Practical and Pastoral Theology.
(c). Ecclesiastical History. To Gregory VII.
(d). Old Testament.—Hebrew History and Antiquities. History of Hebrew Canon and of the Septuagint Version. Historical Books. "The Law." "The Prophets." Critical Examination of Messianic Passages: Systematic reading of the Septuagint.
(e). Hebrew Language and Literature.—Systematic, philological and literary training, reading and lectures in Hebrew and the cognate dialects.
(f). New Testament.—Introduction to Criticism and Interpretation. Three First Gospels—The Epistles and Acts of the Apostles—and the writings of John (Gospel, Epistles, Apocalypse)—with special introduction to each of these three Sections.
(g). Weekly Exercises in Elocution and Composition.

PHILOSOPHICAL COURSE.

(a). Intellectual Philosophy.
(b). Moral Philosophy.
(c). Religious Philosophy.
(d). History of Christian Doctrine.
(e). Regular Greek and Latin Reading.

The College Session commences on FRIDAY, the 19th of October. Candidates for admission on the Foundation are requested to send in their applications and certificates, with as little delay as practicable, to either of the Secretaries, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

All or any of the Classes may be attended by the public on payment of the regular fees. Particulars may be obtained by letter from the College Librarian at University Hall, or either of the Secretaries. The hours of Lectures will be fixed, and may be learnt after the Session has commenced.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, B.A. 21, Brown-street, Manchester,
CHARLES BEARD, B.A. Gee Cross, near Manchester, } Secretaries.

Manchester, September, 1860.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 1st of October, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Dr. PITMAN, at 2 P.M.

LECTURERS.

Practice of Physic—Dr. Pitman.
Practice of Surgery—Mr. Tatum.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Pollock and Mr. Gray.
Physiology, General and Comparative Anatomy—Mr. A. Johnson.
Chemistry—Dr. H. M. Noad.

The Hospital contains 350 beds. Clinical Lectures will be delivered every week by one of the Physicians and Surgeons.

A Ward is devoted to Diseases peculiar to Women. Pupils have ample opportunity to attend Midwifery cases.

Fees for Hospital Practice and Lectures to qualify for

The College of Physicians	£81 18 0
The College of Surgeons	87 3 0
The Society of Apothecaries	67 4 0
The College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries	96 12 0

Pupils who prefer to spread the payment of the Fees for the College and Hall over a period of three years, may do so by payment of 42*l.* the first year, 42*l.* the second year, and 12*l.* 12*s.* the third year. Perpetual Pupils of the Surgeons have to pay an additional sum of 30 guineas the first year; or of the Physicians, 8 guineas. Separate Entries may be made to any one Course of Lectures, or to the Medical or Surgical Practice.

Perpetual Pupils of the Surgeons are alone eligible to be Assistant House-Surgeon for six months, and House-Surgeon for twelve months, without additional fee. Students of this Hospital are eligible to the Office of Obstetric Assistant, who resides and boards in the Hospital, with a salary of 100*l.* a year. The Obstetric Assistant gives instruction in Vaccination.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.

The William Brown Exhibition of 40*l.* per annum, tenable for three years, will be open to Students entering to the Hospital as Perpetual Pupils during the Winter Session 1860.

The following Prizes will be offered at the termination of the Session, viz.:—
The Thompson Silver Medal, for Clinical Reports.
Sir Charles Clarke's Prize for Good Conduct.
Sir Benjamin Brodie's Prize for Surgical Reports of Cases.
Mr. Lewis Powell's Prize for Medical Reports of Cases.
A Prize of Twenty Guineas for General Proficiency in Medical Studies, for Students who enter to the Hospital Medical School for the Session 1860.
And for the encouragement of Clinical Study—
A Prize of Twenty Guineas, for Surgeons' Pupils in their second year.
A Prize of Twenty Guineas, for Physicians' Pupils in their second year.

**** Further information may be obtained from Mr. POLLOCK, the Treasurer of the School; or from Mr. HAMMERTON, the Resident Medical Officer of the Hospital.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Dr. MATTHIESSEN'S LABORATORY will RE-OPEN for the WINTER on the 1st OCTOBER. Hours of attendance, daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and in the Evening, from 6 to 9 P.M. Dr. Matthiessen may be consulted on Chemical subjects, and is also prepared to undertake Investigations in connexion with Electric Telegraphy.
Laboratory, 1, Torrington-street, Russell-square, W.C.

KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE, Lower Kennington-lane, near London.

Principal—J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S. F.C.S. &c.

Youths intending to become Farmers, Land Stewards, Chemical and Manure Manufacturers, or Managers of Mining Property, will find the course of Instruction in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The Terms for Senior and Junior Students may be known on application to the Principal.

ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

Analyses and Assays of every description are promptly and accurately executed in the Laboratories of the College.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

A YOUNG LADY, studying in the Schools of Art, is desirous to occupy her Leisure Time in TEACHING DRAWING and PAINTING, either in Classes or by Private Lessons, in both of which Methods of Tuition she has had much experience.—Address I. H. M., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—The CHELTENHAM SCHOOL, founded 1578, has passed *all* its Candidates, half of them with First or Second Class Honours, without a single failure, in a large number of subjects, including, in every case, the Rudiments of Faith and Religion.
Sept. 5, 1860. JOHN WATERWORTH, Sec.

EDUCATION.—A Lady, residing in a healthy Neighbourhood in the Country, not far from London, is desirous of having a LITTLE GIRL, between Seven and Twelve years of age, to EDUCATE with her own three little Girls. A Governess kept.—For terms apply to L. L., care of Mr. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.

TUTOR.—WANTED, a CLERGYMAN of the Church of England, to BOARD and EDUCATE a BOY fifteen years of age. Being clever, and easily excited, he would require to be managed very judiciously; to be treated kindly, but firmly. A Clergyman, not exceeding forty years of age, in a quiet country parish, with light parochial duties, and free of all other engagements, would be preferred. None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory Testimonials as to experience and Scholarship. Terms liberal.—Apply to Messrs. MURRAY & LOGAN, W.S., 141, George-street, Edinburgh.
Sept. 18, 1860.

LADIES' CLASSES FOR MODEL DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE, &c.—Mr. B. R. GREEN, Author of the 'Rustic Drawing Models,' 'Heads after the Antique,' 'Illustrations of Perspective,' &c., begs to announce that his CLASSES for the above (limited to Eight Pupils) RE-ASSEMBLE on the 25th inst.—For Particulars apply at 41, Fitzroy-square; or of Messrs. ROWNEY, Rathbone-place.

MR. J. G. BARRABLE, PHOTOGRAPHER.
FIRST-CLASS PORTRAITS on Paper for Half-a-Crown.
SIX PORTRAITS for 10*s.* 6*d.* will go by Post.
THE 10*s.* 6*d.* MINIATURE, in Case, a perfect Photograph on Paper, tinted by Miniature-Painters of acknowledged talent—a delicate process, which, without altering the unerring truth of the sun's pencil, gives the charm of colour and reality of life.
244, REGENT-STREET.—Entrance, round the corner.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL TOUR.—Two Performances, on a large scale, of the CREATION and MESSIAH, will take place in the Handel Orchestra on Wednesday the 26th, and Saturday the 29th of September. The Band will comprise the principal performers of the Norwich and Worcester Festivals, the Band of the Crystal Palace Company, and numerous additions, professional and amateur. The Chorus will comprise members of most of the Choral Societies of the Metropolis, forming in all an Orchestra of about Two Thousand Performers. Principal Vocalists:—Madame Clara Novello, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Weiss. Organist, Mr. James Coward. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Tickets of admission, Half-a-Crown each; Reserved Seats, arranged in blocks, as at the Handel Festival, Half-a-Crown extra for each day, or a set of Admission and Reserved-seat Tickets for the two days, 7*s.* 6*d.*, may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; or of the Agents of the Company. Persons intending to be present are requested to secure tickets immediately.

SECRETARY, CURATOR, or LIBRARIAN.—DESIRES EMPLOYMENT.—A Gentleman of good education and active habits, possessing a small private income can offer references of a superior character, and, if required, good personal security.—Address, in the first instance, Q. R., Messrs. Waterlow, London-wall, E.C.

ENGLISH MASTER.—A Gentleman of Classical (College) Education may find an immediate Engagement as ENGLISH MASTER in a Private School in Germany.—For particulars apply to D. K., 20, Francis-street, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

BOOKSELLERS', PRINTERS' and STATIONERS' VALUATIONS promptly and carefully made by Mr. NOBLE, of 34, Park-crescent, BRIGHTON, many years at Boston, Lincolnshire.

GUSH & FERGUSON, Artists and Photographers, beg respectfully to invite the NOBILITY and GENTRY to View their First-Class Portraits in Oil and Water-Colours. Gallery, 179, Regent-street, W.

PARIS.—LONDON to PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE, TWICE EACH WAY EVERY DAY, except Sunday, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. First-class, 28*s.*; Second-class, 20*s.* Return Tickets, available for one Calendar Month, First-class, 50*s.*; Second-class, 36*s.* A Steward's Fee of 1*s.* and 6*d.* respectively is also charged on board. Passports and Visas for Paris may be had of the respective Agents at Newhaven. Luggage Booked through from London to Paris.—For Tickets or Further Information apply at the London Bridge and Pimlico Termini; 3, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur-street East, London Bridge; or at any of the Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, from London to Hastings, St. Leonard's, Bexhill, and Eastbourne, issued every SATURDAY, by the trains leaving London Bridge at 2'10 and 7'0 p.m.; and Pimlico at 1'45 and 6'45 p.m., available to return by any train on the following SUNDAY or MONDAY.

Fares:—Hastings, St. Leonard's, or Bexhill, First-class, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Second-class, 13*s.*; Third-class, 9*s.* Eastbourne, First-class, 15*s.*; Second-class, 10*s.*; Third-class, 7*s.* 6*d.*

CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS to BRIGHTON and BACK, issued every Saturday at Pimlico, by the 2'45, 5'50, 6'45, and 7'45 p.m. trains, and at London Bridge by the 3'0, 4'10, 6'0, 7'0, and 8'0 p.m. trains, returning by any regular train on the following Sunday; or Third-class by the 7'0 a.m.; and First and Second-class by the 7'0 or 8'0 a.m. trains on the following Monday.

Fares:—First-class, 13*s.*; Second-class, 9*s.*; Third-class, 6*s.* Third-class tickets are not issued by the 2'45 and 6'45 p.m. trains from Pimlico, or the 3'0, 4'10, or 7'0 p.m. from London Bridge.

SATURDAY to MONDAY at WORTHING, LITTLEHAMPTON, BOGNOR, CHICHESTER, PORTSMOUTH or the ISLE of WIGHT.

Cheap Return Tickets are issued, at the Pimlico and London Bridge Stations, every Saturday, for the above attractive places on the South Coast, as under. For Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor and Chichester, by all trains (not express), available to return by any train (express excepted) up to the following Monday Evening.

Fares:—Worthing, First-class, 16*s.*; Second-class, 12*s.* Littlehampton, Bognor or Chichester, First-class, 19*s.* 6*d.*; Second-class, 13*s.*

For Portsmouth or Ryde (Isle of Wight), by all trains on Saturday; available to return by any train up to Monday Evening.

Fares:—Portsmouth, First-class, 19*s.* 6*d.*; Second-class, 15*s.* Ryde (inclusive of omnibus, pier dues and steamboat), First-class, 22*s.*; Second-class, 16*s.*

TWICKENHAM HOUSE, S.W.—Dr. DIAMOND (nine years Superintendent to the Female Department of the SURREY COUNTY ASYLUM) has arranged the above commodious Residence, with its extensive Grounds, for the reception of Ladies mentally afflicted, who will be under his immediate Superintendence, and reside with his Family.

TO BOOKBUYERS.—A priced List of valuable SECOND-HAND BOOKS in Divinity, English History, and Biography, the Drama, Political Economy, Greek and Roman Classics, Mathematics, &c., the result of purchases at recent sales. Send stamp for postage.
W. HEATH, 497, Oxford-street, London.

CHEAP BOOKS.—The Best and Newest Works, in every department of Literature, lately withdrawn from Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO.'s extensive LIBRARY, may be had at very greatly reduced prices for cash. A choice selection of 400 Volumes of the best Authors for 30*l.*; and 250 Volumes for 18*l.*—50, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND or PHONOGRAPHY.—A thorough knowledge of this Art guaranteed by Mr. F. PITMAN in one course of lessons, for 5 Guines, by post or personally; or in Mr. Pitman's Classes, 7*s.* 6*d.*
F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

BANK OF DEPOSIT (established A.D. 1844), 3, Pall Mall East, London.—Capital Stock, 100,000*l.*

Parties desirous of investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL or COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—TO BE SOLD or LET, a very desirable RESIDENCE, in a favourite and very healthy position, about five miles south of the Bank of England or Whitehall. It was built for the Proprietor, who is now about to retire, and expressly adapted for the accommodation of about sixty Pupils. There are twenty Bed-rooms, capital large School-rooms and Dining-rooms, eight Sitting-rooms, and complete Offices. The Private Apartments are quite shut off from those of the Pupils. The Grounds are extensive, and very prettily arranged, but they are not of an expensive character. There is a six-roomed Cottage for a Labourer or Gardener. The situation is dry; drainage unexceptionable and water-supply unlimited. Early possession can be had.—For Terms and Cards, apply to Messrs. DEBENHAM & LEWSON, 80, Cheapside (1821).

THE LIFE of TURNER.—Mr. WALTER THORNBURY will feel deeply obliged to any Friend of the deceased Painter who will furnish him with any hitherto Unpublished Letters, Notes of Prices, &c., which may be useful for the Biography of Turner, shortly to be published.

5, Furnival's Inn, E.C.

HOME EDUCATION.—A Professional Gentleman and his Wife are desirous of RECEIVING into their house (near the Regent's Park) A LITTLE GIRL, as a Companion to, and to be educated with their own (an only child).—References exchanged.—Address DELTA, care of Mr. Clark, Post-office, 132, Jermyn-street.

TO LITERARY, PROFESSIONAL and COMMERCIAL MEN.—A GENTLEMAN, age 21, of liberal education, seeks EMPLOYMENT as an Amanuensis, Secretary, or Clerk. Has recently acted as Amanuensis to a well-known Scientific Author.—Address to SCRIPTOR, 36, Smith-street, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS.—Mr. HOLMES has a BUSINESS for SALE under very advantageous circumstances. Returns above 2,000*l.* a year; Stock, &c. to be sold at a valuation.—Address Mr. HOLMES, 46, Paternoster-row.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—INSTRUCTION given in SANSKRIT, HINDUSTANI, BENGALI, PERSIAN, and HEBREW, by the Rev. G. SMALL, M.A. M.R.A.S. &c., at his residence, No. 17, Church-street, Cliftonville, BRIGHTON, and, on two days a week, at his Class-Room, in LONDON, 22, New North-street, Red Lion-square.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED to 76, Charlwood-street, Belgrave-road, S.W., continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings.—'The INTRODUCTION to GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS, with Relation to Logic and Rhetoric,' price 1*s.*, of all Booksellers.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland,) &c., M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is a thought often occurring to Literary Minds, Public Characters, and Persons of Benevolent Intentions.—An immediate Answer to the Inquiry may be obtained on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London. R. B. is enabled to execute every description of Printing on very advantageous terms, his Office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of Types, Steam-Printing Machines, Hydraulic and other Presses, and every modern improvement in the Printing Art. A Specimen-Book of Types, and Information for Authors, sent on application by

RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

Just published, Fourth Edition, price 1*s.*; per post, 1*s.* 2*d.*

PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY on GLASS and PAPER; containing Simple Directions for the Production of Portraits and Views by the Collodion, Albumen, Calotype, Waxed-Paper, and Positive-Paper Processes; also Papers on the Method of taking Stereoscopic Pictures, the Colouring of Photographs, and on Failures, their Causes, and Remedies. By CHAS. A. LONG.

Published by Bland & Co. Photographic Instrument Makers to the Queen, 153, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.

Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner, and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum.*

GAS MELTING FURNACES.—GRIFFIN'S PATENT BLAST GAS FURNACE easily melts Silver, Gold, Brass, Bronze, Copper, and Cast Iron, in quantities of several pounds. It also melts Cobalt, Nickel, and Malleable Iron. The process is quick, cleanly, and economical; and suitable for Silversmiths, Goldsmiths, Refiners, Assayers, Braziers, Dentists, Founders, and all who require the aid of a red or a white heat, cheaply produced, and under complete control. An Illustrated Description of this Furnace, price 2*d.*, post-free.—JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., Patentee, 119, Bunhill-row, E.C.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.—Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, for Experiments of Demonstration and Research, of the most Improved Construction, and at Moderate Prices. Also Portable Cabinets of Philosophical Apparatus, Chemical Tests, Minerals, &c.—JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., 119, Bunhill-row.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Price Sixpence, post-free,

INSTRUCTIONS for the MANAGEMENT of the MAGIC LANTERN and APPARATUS for producing DISSOLVING VIEWS. By JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S. Illustrated by 14 Engravings, with a Price-List of Lanterns, and of a collection of nearly two thousand Slides, chiefly on Educational subjects.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., 119, Bunhill-row, E.C.

BOROUGH OF BIRMINGHAM.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Persons qualified to perform the Duties of LIBRARIAN at the Free Lending Library in Constitution Hill, and desirous of becoming CANDIDATES for the Appointment, are requested to send their Applications, with Testimonials inclosed, addressed to "The Free Public Libraries and Museums Committee," under cover, to me, on or before the 29th day of September instant.

The Salary will be 75*l.* per Annum, with Residence, Fire and Light.

By order of the Committee,

THOMAS STANDRIDGE, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Temple-street, Sept. 12, 1860.

GREEK and ROMAN COINS.—Mr. CURT, NUMISMATIST, begs to notify that he has returned from the Continent with the choicest Ancient Coins of the famed CAPRANESI Collection of Rome.

33, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S Descriptive and Priced LIST, with practical Instructions for Tank Management, 162 pages and 101 engravings, post free for 21 stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—Barker's Picture, —This Grand HISTORICAL PICTURE is NOW ON VIEW, at 79, Cornhill. N.B. The new Portraits of Lord Clyde, Sir J. Outram, Sir J. Inglis, the late Sir H. Havelock, Colonel Alison, &c., will also be exhibited. Admission free, by private Address Card.—HAYWARD & LEGGATT, 79, Cornhill.

PICTURES.—CITY AUTUMN EXHIBITION, including nearly 300 Pictures, contributed direct from the Artists expressly for this occasion, is NOW OPEN, at HAYWARD & LEGGATT'S GALLERY. Entrance at 28, Cornhill.—Admission free, by private address card, or on payment of 6*d.* each, including Catalogue.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S ingenious and wonderful INVENTION for TAKING PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES, by Day or Night, without Apparatus. The whole Secret, with Instructions and Specimens, forwarded for 2*s.* 1*d.*—Address H. W. LINDORFF, Drawing Academy, 14, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

CLARKINGTON'S CELEBRATED ALBUM PORTRAITS, or CARTES de VISITE, 12 for One Guinea; extra Copies, 12*s.* per Dozen. Taken Daily.—SPONSALIA, 246, Regent-street. Every style of Photographic Portraiture carefully executed.

MONOGRAMS.—Parts A. and B., price 5*s.* each, containing above 150 Examples applicable to Surnames commencing with A. or B.—BARCLAY, 22, Gerrard-street, Soho.

SPOONS and FORKS.—Fifty new Designs for marking with Crests or Initials, in a style which considerably enhances and adorns the Article, price 8*s.*, by GEO. BARCLAY, Engraver, 22, Gerrard-street, Soho.

AMERICAN SCENERY.—Sixty Stereoscopic VIEWS, including fine Subjects from Niagara and its Rapids (instantaneous). One Shilling each, post free.—London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a *private Residence.* Terms:—Patients, from 3 guineas; Visitors, from 2 guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITTERBANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, near RICHMOND, Surrey.—This Establishment is NOW OPEN for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS, under the superintendence of the present Proprietor, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A. M.D. Edin., Author of 'Hydropathy; or, Hygienic Medicine,' 2nd edit., John Churchill, New Burlington-street.—All Applications to be made to the Secretary, Mr. J. KING.

W. T. COOPER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 26, OXFORD-STREET, W.

Competent Assistants only are engaged, no Apprentices being employed.

BOOKBINDING.—BOOKBINDING executed in the MONASTIC, RENAISSANCE, GROLIER, and ILLUMINATED,—in every style of superior finish, by English and Foreign workmen.—JOSEPH ZAEHNSDORF, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

THE LAST COPIES of ROBERTS'S HOLY LAND, Egypt, &c., will be SOLD by AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOUTHGATE & BARRETT.—Particulars of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, W.C.

THE LAST COPIES of the GRAMMAR of ORNAMENT, by OWEN JONES, will be SOLD by AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOUTHGATE & BARRETT.—Particulars of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, W.C.

THE LAST COPIES of the TREASURY of ORNAMENTAL ART, South Kensington Museum, by BEDFORD & ROBINSON, will be SOLD by AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOUTHGATE & BARRETT.—Particulars of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, W.C.

THE LAST COPIES of the ART-TREASURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, by WARING & BEDFORD. "A present fit for a king."—*Athenæum.* Will be SOLD by AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOUTHGATE & BARRETT.—Particulars of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, W.C.

SHELLS AND FOSSILS.

BRITISH SHELLS.—Mr. R. DAMON, of WEYMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogue sent for 4*d.*

FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock, from every Formation.—*Geological Collections* at prices ranging from 2*l.* to 50*l.*

Catalogue of British Shells, new Edition, 8vo. 1*s.* Labels for ditto, &c. &c. See Printed List sent with above.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a correct copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3*s.*; in Heraldic Colours, with written description, 6*s.*; Large Size, 12*s.* Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records. Fee, 2 Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all Persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Heralds' College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3*s.* 6*d.*, post free.—By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5*s.*

ARMS, CRESTS, &c. Engraved in the Best Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7*s.* On Steel Die, 6*s.* Initials, 1*s.* 6*d.* per letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10*s.*; or Crest, 5*s.* Postage and Registered Letter, 1*s.* extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42*s.*; Large Size, for Arms, 75*s.* On receipt of P.O. Order the sizes will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS and OTHERS.—Premium, 50*l.*—In a beautiful, first-class Neighbourhood in the North-West District.—Mr. PAGE is instructed to SELL the TRADE of a BOOKSELLER, NEWS-AGENT and STATIONER, together with a PUBLIC LIBRARY. The Concern will bear strict investigation, and yields a good income. About 350*l.* required.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Accountant, 24, Coleman-street, E.C.

NEWSPAPER and PLANT for SALE.—C. MITCHELL & CO. are instructed to DISPOSE OF the COPYRIGHT and PLANT of a well-established PROVINCIAL PAPER, having a circulation exceeding 2,500 Copies, with a good advertising connexion. The Plant consists of a good Machine and all requisite Types, Office Fixtures, &c. Price, about 850*l.*—For Particulars, apply to C. MITCHELL & Co., Proprietors of the Newspaper-Press Directory, Agents for the Sale and Transfer of Newspaper Property, 12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Trübner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

LEONARD & CO., BOSTON, U.S.—The Subscribers have received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC SALE, in BOSTON, on the 24th and 25th of OCTOBER NEXT, the valuable COLLECTION of PICTURES of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, collected in Europe during the past thirty years, and comprising Works by Claude, Hobbema, Ruysdael, Potter, Wouvermans, Teniers, Jan Steen, Berghem, Brouwer, Poelemberg, Vernet, Greuze, Cuyp, and others: in all 105 Pictures.

LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

Sales by Auction

Birds' Eggs and Skins, Photographic Apparatus, Philosophical Instruments and Miscellaneous Items.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, September 28, at half-past 12 precisely, a small COLLECTION of BIRDS' EGGS and SKINS, a few Gems, Cameos, Plated and Silver Articles, Achromatic and Reflecting Telescopes, Hydrostatic Balance, Medicine Chest, Photographic Apparatus, Electrical Machines, Stereoscopes and Slides, Opera-glasses and Miscellanies.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

MR. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, at his House, 125, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAY, September 26, and two following days, a large COLLECTION of BOOKS, in every Department of Literature.

MR. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, at his House, 125, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, October 2, and two following evenings, 6,000 MODERN ENGRAVINGS, including many framed and glazed.

MR. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, at his House, 125, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, October 9, and two following days, the LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN, including Dugdale's Monasticon, 8 vols. in 54 parts—Surtees's Durham, 3 vols.—Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, 3 vols.—Hunter's Doncaster, 2 vols.—Whitaker's Leeds, 2 vols.—Gough's Camden's Britannia, 4 vols.—Rees's Cyclopædia, 45 vols. large paper—Singer's History of Playing-Cards—Ingram's Saxon Chronicle—Mantell's Fossils of Tilgate Forest—Archæological Journal, 15 vols.—Mannina's Sermons, 4 vols.—Botanical and Medical Works—and a Portion of the Surplus Stock of a Wholesale House.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING MATERIALS,

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Unless previously disposed of by Private Bargain.

THE COPYRIGHT of the following NEWSPAPERS, published in Glasgow, belonging to the Sequestrated Estate of ROBERT BUCHANAN, Newspaper Proprietor, Printer and Publisher, there:—'THE GLASGOW SENTINEL,' 'THE GLASGOW TIMES,' and 'THE PENNY POST'; together with the PRINTING PLANT, consisting of one Double Cylinder and one Single Cylinder Printing Machine (by Brown), as good as new, Hand-Presses, Types, and whole Furniture and Fittings of Offices, and Job-Printing Business, conform to Inventory in the hands of the Trustee on the Estate; as also the Lease of the Printing and Publishing Premises, all as formerly more fully advertised in the *Glasgow Herald* on the 24th of July last, and other papers.

The Trustee is prepared to exhibit inventories, allow inspection of the Business Books, and give every information to intending purchasers. In the event of a Private Sale not being concluded, the whole will be exposed for Sale, by Public Auction, in One Lot, within the CROW HOTEL, George-square, Glasgow, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P.M.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Wylie, Accountant, 68, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, Trustee on the Estate; James M'Bride, Writer, 97, West George street, there; or

P. BURN & CO. Auctioneers,
9, Exchange-place, there.

Glasgow, Sept. 8, 1860.

Sales by Auction

Sale by Auction of a Valuable Dramatic Library.

J. SABIN & CO., New York, will SELL, on the 8th of October next, and following days, the very Extensive and Valuable DRAMATIC LIBRARY of the late WM. E. BURTON, Esq., the eminent Comedian.

The Collection comprises an immense assemblage of Books relating to the Stage, including interesting specimens of the Early English Drama, exceeding in extent any Collection that has ever been submitted to public competition, commencing with the earliest dawn of Histrionic Art, and brought down to the present time. Among these will be found the first four Folio Shakspeares, and seventy other editions—also, about 1,500 vols. of Shakspeariana—an unrivalled Collection of Books of Wit and Humour—a complete Series of the History of the Stage, containing Music, Pageants, &c.—Old English Poetry of the Elizabethan Era, including all the Contemporaries of Shakspeare. Indeed, the Collection is at once magnificent and unique, and offers to buyers a rare opportunity of collecting books not to be obtained except in the dispersion of private collections.

The Catalogue is now ready, and may be had at Messrs. Trübner & Co.'s, No. 60, Paternoster-row, who will receive Commissions to purchase at the Sale.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS and BILLS intended for insertion in the forthcoming October Number, are requested to be sent to the Publisher immediately.

London: George Manwaring, successor to John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

FONTAINE ST.-MICHAEL, PARIS.—COTTAGE GARDENS.—THE BUILDER of THIS DAY, price 4d., stamped 5d., contains: Fine View of the "Fontaine St.-Michael," Paris—Evidence on Architectural Museum—Cottage Garden Shows—Arrangement of Kitchens—Design for a small Military Hospital—St. Sepulchre's, Northampton—Public Buildings in the Provinces—Modern Illumination—Metropolitan Underground Railway—Architectural Examinations—Drinking Fountains—The Burial of the Poor—School-building News—Church-building News—Provincial News—Competitions, &c.—Office: 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

A MANUAL of ILLUMINATION, by J. W. BRADLEY, B.A., with APPENDIX by T. GOODWIN, B.A., and Twelve Lithographic Illustrations, price 1s.

Winsor & Newton, No. 38, Rathbone-place, W., and all Booksellers and Artists' Colourmen.

ILLUMINATED by OWEN JONES and HENRY WARREN, PARADISE and THE PERI, from the 'Lalla Rookh' of Thomas Moore. The work will consist of 54 royal 4to. pages: and it is intended to form the most elegant and splendid Gift-book for the ensuing season which has yet resulted from the Art of Chromo-lithography. Price, bound in cloth, 2l. 2s.; in calf, 3l. 12s. 6d. Subscribers' Names received by DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Just published, post 8vo.

RANDOM SHOTS of an ARTILLERYMAN. J. F. Hope, Publisher, 16, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

THE FRENCH UNDER ARMS. By BLANCHARD JERROLD.

"The book, which is light in manner, is solid in substance. If very agreeable to read, it will be found no less useful to remember."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 8.

L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d.

ELKERTON RECTORY. Being Part the Second of 'Twenty Years in the Church.' By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A.

"'Elkerton Rectory' is one of the most charming stories we have read for many a day. It is a perfect picture of the cares and pleasures, the sorrows and the joys, of country clerical life. It is the production of a gentleman whose good sense is equal to his powers as a writer, and whose sound and moderate churchmanship vies with his knowledge of the world and his ability to depict things as they are."—*Morning Herald*, Sept. 7.

L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

Will be ready early in October at all Libraries, Railway Stations, and Booksellers, in 1 vol. post 8vo. (400 pp.), price 10s. 6d. cloth,

THE SHADOW in the HOUSE. A Novel. By JOHN SAUNDERS, late Editor of 'The People's Journal,' Author of 'Love's Martyrdom,' &c.

London: Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, Ludgate-hill.

In the Press, and will be published during the ensuing season,

TRAVELS in CANADA, and through the States of NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA. By J. G. KOHL. With an additional Chapter on the Grand Trunk Railway. Translated by Mrs. PERCY SINNETT.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

In the Press, with numerous Illustrations,

WILL ADAMS, the FIRST ENGLISHMAN in JAPAN: a Romantic Biography. By WILLIAM DALTON, Author of 'The Wolf-boy of China,' 'The White Elephant,' &c.

London: A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

Demy 8vo. price 5s.; by post, 5s. 4d.

BRIGADE DRILL: as established by Order in the Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry, as Revised in 1859. With Remarks and References, by Major-Gen. W. N. HUTCHINSON, Commanding Western District.

London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance with the Art of Shorthand, 6d.; by post, 7d. *The Lessons of Students are corrected gratuitously, through the post, by the Members of the Phonetic Society.*

London: Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Phonetic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d. *Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books in one-fourth of the time now taken in learning, by first going through a course of Phonetic Reading.*

London: Fred. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

SIX THOUSAND.—New Popular and Standard PIANOFORTE WORKS will be found in the Catalogue, just issued by Messrs. ROBERT COCKS & CO., and supplied gratis and postage free to applicants.—Address Robert Cocks & Co. 6, New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W.

JOHN FIELD'S SIX CELEBRATED NOCTURNES for the PIANOFORTE. Edited by FRANZ LISZT. Price 2s. each.

London: Ashdown & Parry (successors to Wessel & Co.), 18, Hanover-square.

SCHUBERT'S SONGS.—'When first to life awaking,' 1s. 6d.; 'Like the hues of morning,' 2s.; 'When I behold thee,' 1s.; 'Death! our nature's dread,' 1s. 6d.; Oberthür's 'My heart's in the highlands,' 2s., and 'My Love is like a damask rose,' 1s. 6d. The above Popular Pieces, purchased at Messrs. Wessel & Co.'s Sale, are now published exclusively by C. Lonsdale, 26, Old Bond-street. Catalogues of Ancient and Modern Music forwarded on application.

C. LONSDALE'S CATALOGUE of UNIQUE, RARE, and INTERESTING PRINTED and MANUSCRIPT MUSIC and Works on that Art, Ancient and Modern, gratis on application.—26, Old Bond-street.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET: a New Series of POPULAR SHILLING BOOKS.

No. 1. Twenty Songs by Mendelssohn	1s.
2. Twelve Songs by Balfe.	1s.
3. Fourteen Songs by Verdi	1s.
4. Twenty Songs of the Christy Minstrels	1s.
5. Fifty Waltzes	1s.
6. Twelve Sets of Quadrilles	1s.
7. Fifty Polkas and Galops	1s.
8. Twenty-five Operatic Gems by Verdi, for Piano	1s.

All the Songs have Pianoforte Accompaniments and English Words throughout under the Music.

The Polkas and Galops are published with their Trios and Second Parts complete.

TO THE TRADE.—Prospectuses, Specimen-Pages, and Show-Boards may be had on application to BOOSEY & SONS, 28, Holles-street.

Super-royal 8vo. cloth, 12s.

PALEY'S (DR. WILLIAM) THEOLOGICAL WORKS. A New Edition, with Illustrative Notes and a Life of the Author; Fine Portrait after Romney.

London: William Tegg, 85, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

Just published, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.

REPLY to PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S REMARKS in his Work, 'On the Glaciers of the Alps,' relating to Rendu's 'Théorie des Glaciers.' By JAMES D. FORBES, D.C.L. F.R.S., &c., Principal of the United College in the University of St. Andrews, late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

NEW EDITIONS.

Second Edition, post 8vo. 9s.

WALTER WHITE'S ALL ROUND the WREKIN.

Second Edition, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

WALTER WHITE'S NORTHUMBERLAND and the BORDER.

Third Edition, post 8vo. 9s.

WALTER WHITE'S A MONTH IN YORKSHIRE.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S STANDARD EDITION OF POPULAR AUTHORS.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

ALBERT SMITH'S WILD OATS AND DEAD LEAVES.

Third Edition, 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE BERTRAMS.

Fourth Edition, 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S DOCTOR THORNE.

Third Edition, 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE KELLYS AND THE O'KELLYS.

Price 5s.

W. H. WILLS'S OLD LEAVES GATHERED from 'HOUSEHOLD WORDS.'

Second Edition, 5s.

ROBERT HOUDIN'S MEMOIRS, Written by HIMSELF.

Fourth Edition, 5s.

MR. GASKELL'S NORTH AND SOUTH.

Second Edition, 6s.

G. A. SALA'S GASLIGHT and DAYLIGHT, with some London Scenes they Shine upon.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 129, Piccadilly.

Just published, price 2s.

PUBLIC HEALTH: the Right Use of Records founded on Local Facts. By H. W. RUMSEY, Author of 'Essays on State Medicine,' 'Sanitary Legislation,' &c.

London: J. W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

W. C. BENNETT'S POEMS.

Price 1s. just published,

BABY MAY; and Other Poems on Infants.

QUEEN ELEANOR'S VENGEANCE; and Other Poems. 3s. 6d.

SONGS by a SONG-WRITER. 3s. 6d.

London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.

The following New Volumes are just issued:—

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK for BERKS, BUCKS, and OXFORDSHIRE; with a particular Account of the City and University of Oxford, and the Descent of the Thames to Maidenhead and Windsor. With Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

II.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK for SOUTH WALES. With Map. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

III.

The HANDBOOK for NORTH GERMANY, including HOLLAND, BELGIUM, PRUSSIA, and the RHINE to SWITZERLAND. A New and Revised Edition. With Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

TRAVELLING MAPS, based on the Plates designed by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, with the Latest Corrections.

STANFORD'S TRAVELLING RAILWAY and ROAD MAP of ENGLAND and WALES. Scale, 12 miles to the inch. Full coloured, on sheet, 6s.; case, 8s. 6d.; roller, 12s.

STANFORD'S TRAVELLING MAP of SCOTLAND, with the Coach-roads and Railways, Heights of Mountains, &c.; showing also the Rivers, Canals, Lochs, Islands, &c. Scale, 12 miles to 1 inch. Full coloured, on sheet, 2s. 6d.; case, 3s. 6d.; roller, 8s.

STANFORD'S TRAVELLING ROAD and RAILWAY MAP of IRELAND; showing also the Rivers, Canals, Lochs, Mountains, &c. Full coloured, on sheet, 2s. 6d.; case, 3s. 6d.; roller, 8s.

STANFORD'S TRAVELLING MAP of NORTH and SOUTH WALES. Coloured and folded in cover, 1s.; on cloth, in case, 2s. 6d.

SMALLER POCKET MAPS of ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND and IRELAND. Price 2s. each, mounted on canvas, in cloth case.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. boards, Vol. IV. (completing the Work) of

A SUMMARY of the ROMAN CIVIL LAW, illustrated by Commentaries on and Parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mohammedan, English and Foreign Law.

This Volume contains a Map, showing the extent of the Roman Empire at the several most important eras of the Roman Legislation and Jurisprudence, together with two Appendices, containing severally the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Titles of the Fiftieth Book of the Pandects, *De Verborum Significatione*, and *De Regulis Juris*, and a General Index to the whole Work.

By PATRICK MAC CHOMBAICH DE COLQUHOUN, Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, LL.D. F.R.S.L., &c.

V. & R. Stevens & Sons, 26, Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn.

Now ready, in 4 vols. 8vo. price Four Guineas, boards,

A SUMMARY of the ROMAN CIVIL LAW, illustrated by Commentaries on and Parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mohammedan, English and Foreign Law.

By PATRICK MAC CHOMBAICH DE COLQUHOUN, Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, LL.D. F.R.S.L., &c.

V. & R. Stevens & Sons, 26, Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn.

SATIRA de AMBOS MUNDOS. Periodico Internacional, Politico y Literario. Ilustrado con Caricaturas de actualidades. Annual Subscription, 12s.; a single Number, 1s.

Henry Bender, Foreign Bookseller, 8, Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, W.C., Agency for all French, German, Spanish, Italian, &c., Newspapers and Periodicals.

LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE enseignée aux ÉTRANGERS. Ouvrage divisé en Quatre Parties —Prononciation, Orthographe, Construction, Signification; au moyen duquel tout étranger qui comprend et parle déjà le français, pourra facilement, et sans quitter son pays, se perfectionner lui-même dans la connaissance de cette langue. Par EMAN MARTIN, Professeur spécial pour les étrangers, à Paris.

Se trouve à Londres chez Barthès & Lowell, 14, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, with Maps and Index,

THE ANNALS of the WARS of the XVIIIth CENTURY. By Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir E. CUST.

Vol. I.—1700 to 1739.
" II.—1739 to 1763.
" III.—1760 to 1783.
" IV.—1784 to 1795.
" V.—1796 to 1799.

Each Volume is complete in itself, and may be had separate, price 5s. each.

"A military text-book."—*Athenæum*.

"The Annals are invaluable to the soldier who desires to know the history of his profession."—*Times*.

"These volumes supply a store of profitable reading to the soldier or sailor."—*Saturday Review*.

"A lucid summary of all the most important operations, naval as well as military, of the eighteenth century."

Army and Navy Gazette.

W. O. Mitchell, Military Bookseller, 39, Charing Cross, London.

LIST OF SURPLUS BOOKS,

WITHDRAWN FROM

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

AND OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

*** THE BOOKS ON THIS LIST *are offered at low prices for* CASH *only.—Payment should therefore be made, in every instance,* WHEN THE ORDER IS GIVEN.

	Published at s. d.	Offered at s. d.
Adam Bede, by George Eliot. 3 vols.	31 6	7 0
Against Wind and Tide, by Holme Lee. 3 vols.	31 6	7 0
A Lady's Tour round Monte Rosa	14 0	6 0
Atkinson, T. W.—Travels in Siberia	42 0	15 0
Barth, Dr.—Travels in Africa. Vols. I. to III.	63 0	24 0
Bateman, Josiah—Life of Bishop Wilson. 2 vols.	28 0	15 0
Before the Dawn in Italy, by Kate Crichton. 2 v.	21 0	3 0
Bertrams, The, by Anthony Trollope. 3 vols.	31 6	5 0
Biographies, by Lord Macaulay	6 0	4 0
Bowring, Sir J.—Visit to the Philippine Islands	18 0	6 0
Brialmont, A.—Life of Wellington. 4 vols.	48 0	26 0
Brooks, Shirley—The Gordian Knot. 8vo.	14 0	6 0
Brookes, Henry—The Fool of Quality. 2 vols.	21 0	5 0
Carlyle, T.—Life of Frederick the Second. Vols. I. and II.	40 0	16 0
Castle Richmond, by Anthony Trollope. 3 vols.	31 6	9 0
Cousin Stella, by the Author of 'Violet Bank.' 3 vols.	31 6	3 6
Croker, J. W.—Essays on the French Revolution	15 0	6 0
Cumming, Dr.—The Great Tribulation	7 6	3 0
Darwin, C.—On the Origin of Species	14 0	8 0
Days of My Life, by Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols.	31 6	3 6
Dickens, Charles—A Tale of Two Cities	9 0	5 0
Domenech, the Abbé—Travels in Texas	10 6	3 0
Doran, Dr.—Lives of the Princes of Wales	12 6	7 0
Edwards, W.—Personal Adventures in India	6 0	2 0
Elgin, Lord—Mission to China and Japan. 2 vols.	42 0	18 0
Elliot, Mrs.—Lives of Celebrated Women Artists	7 6	3 6
Ellis, W.—Three Visits to Madagascar	16 0	6 0
Farrar, A. S.—Science in Theology	9 0	5 0
Ferrier, J. P.—Caravan Journeys in Persia	21 0	6 0
Fitzherbert, Mrs.—Memoirs	10 6	3 0
Forster, John—Arrest of the Five Members	12 0	7 0
Fraser, Col.—Letters from the Peninsula	16 0	6 0
Froebel, Julius—Travels in Central America	18 0	6 0
Froude, J. A.—History of England. Vols. III. and IV.	26 0	14 0
Fullarton, Lady—Memoirs of the Countess Bonneval	21 0	3 6
Grey, Mrs.—The Little Beauty. 3 vols.	31 6	5 0
Gubbins, M. R.—The Mutinies in Oudh	15 0	3 6
Hastings, Lord—Private Journals. 2 vols.	21 0	3 6
Head, Sir F.—Descriptive Essays. 2 vols.	18 0	5 0
Hodson, W. S. R.—Twelve Years in India	10 6	3 6
Holmby House, by Capt. Whyte Melville. 2 vols.	16 0	7 0
Jephson, J. M.—Walking Tour in Brittany	12 0	5 0
Jerrold, Douglas, Life of	12 0	4 0
Kane, Paul—Wanderings of an Artist in America	21 0	7 0
Kavanagh, Julia—A Year in the Two Sicilies. 2 v.	21 0	5 0
Kean, Charles, Theatrical Times of. 2 vols.	21 0	5 0
Kelly, W.—Life in Victoria in 1858. 2 vols.	21 0	5 0
King, Rev. S. W.—Italian Valleys of the Alps	18 0	7 0
Kingsley, Charles—Miscellanies. 2 vols.	18 0	9 0
Kohl, J. G.—Wanderings round Lake Superior	13 0	6 0
Krapf, J. L.—Missionary Researches in Africa	21 0	10 6
Laird of Norlaw, The, by Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols.	31 6	3 0
Lennox, Lord W.—Sporting Life. 2 vols.	21 0	5 0
Life, A, for a Life, by Miss Mulock. 3 vols.	31 6	5 0
Little Tour in Ireland	10 6	3 6
Lucy Crofton, by Mrs. Oliphant	10 6	2 0
Mackay, Dr.—Life and Liberty in America. 2 vols.	21 0	7 6
M'Clintock, Sir L.—Voyage of "The Fox"	16 0	5 0
M'Cosh, Dr.—Intuitive Convictions of the Mind	12 0	7 0
Man, The, of the People, by William Howitt. 3 v.	31 6	5 0
Marshman, J. C.—Lives of Carey and Marshman 2 vols.	25 0	12 0
Masson, David—Life of Milton. Vol. I.	18 0	9 0
Maddyn, D. O.—Chiefs of Parties. 2 vols.	21 0	6 0
Meg of Elibank	10 6	3 6
Mezzofanti, Cardinal, Memoirs of	12 0	5 0
Mill, The, on the Floss, by George Eliot. 3 vols.	31 6	10 6
Mollhausen, B.—Journey to the Pacific. 2 vols.	30 0	6 0
Mulock, Dinah M.—Poems	10 6	3 6
Nelson, Robert, Life of, by Secretan	10 6	4 6
Nut-Brown Maids, The	10 6	3 6
Orleans, Duchess of—Memoirs	10 6	3 6
Pardoe, Miss—Episodes of French History. 2 vols.	21 0	5 0
Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers, by the Alpine Club	21 0	7 0
Queen of Hearts, The, by Wilkie Collins. 3 vols.	31 6	5 0
Rawlinson, George—Bampton Lectures	14 0	8 6
Realities of Paris Life. 3 vols.	31 6	5 0
Richardson, James—Travels in Morocco. 2 vols.	21 0	3 6
Right at Last, by Mrs. Gaskell	21 0	5 0
Roadside Sketches, by Three Travellers	15 0	6 0
Roscoe, W. C.—Poems and Essays. 2 vols.	21 0	5 0
Round the Sofa, by Mrs. Gaskell. 2 vols.	21 0	5 0
Sanford, J. L.—Studies of the Great Rebellion	16 0	6 0
Schiller, F., Life of, by Palleske. 2 vols.	24 0	7 0
Schimmelpenninck, Mrs., Life of	10 6	4 0
Schleiermacher, Dr.—Life and Correspondence. 2 vols.	21 0	7 0
Scouring of the White Horse	8 6	2 0
Season Ticket, The, by Sam Slick	10 6	3 6
Semi-Detached House, The	10 6	2 6
Seven Years, by Julia Kavanagh. 3 vols.	31 6	5 0
Sleeman, W. H.—Journey through Oude. 2 vols.	24 0	5 0
Smith, T. Assheton, Reminiscences of	15 0	7 6
Smyth, C. P.—Ascent of Teneriffe	21 0	7 0
Stowe, Mrs.—The Minister's Wooing. Best Edit.	7 6	3 0
Sylvan Holt's Daughter, by Holme Lee. 3 vols.	31 6	3 6
Tennent, Sir J. E.—Ceylon. 2 vols.	50 0	28 0
Tennyson, Alfred—Idylls of the King	7 0	4 6
Thomson, Mrs.—Life of George Villiers. 3 vols.	31 6	9 0
Thornbury, G. W.—Life in Spain. 2 vols.	21 0	7 0
Through Norway with a Knapsack	12 0	5 0
Tin Box, The	10 6	5 0
Trollope, T. A.—Decade of Italian Women. 2 vols.	22 0	7 0
Tronson, J. M.—Voyage to Japan	18 0	5 0
Trust and Trial, by Mary Howitt	10 6	2 0
Tupper, M. F.—Stephan Langton. 2 vols.	21 0	3 6
Vaughan, Dr.—Revolutions of Race in England	15 0	7 0
Wilson, James—Memoir of, by Dr. Hamilton	7 6	3 0

And more than a Thousand other Works of the Past and Present Season, Lists of which may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,
New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

Just published, in 12mo. price 2s. cloth limp,

HANDBOOK of the HISTORY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of Schools and Colleges. By A. H. KEANE, Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters, U.C.H.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth,

SECOND SERIES of VICISSITUDES of FAMILIES. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King-of-Arms.

"A pleasanter and more suggestive volume we have seldom met." *Critic.*

"Sir Bernard Burke is doing much by presenting some striking features of genealogy to the world in an easy, agreeable and eloquent way." *Athenæum.*

"Combining in harmonious proportions all the interest of romance with the accuracy of authentic history." *Falkirk Herald.*

The FIRST SERIES, 4th Edition, price 12s. 6d. may also be had.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Annual Subscription, 7s.

ARCHIVES of MEDICINE. Edited by LIONEL BEALE, M.B. F.R.S.

No. VI. price 3s. 6d. nearly ready.

Vol. I. 15s. now ready.

No more *separate* copies of Parts I. and II. can be issued. All Communications in future to be addressed to the Editor.

*** Copies forwarded post-free on receipt of a remittance for the subscription.

HAWKINSON'S CAMBRIDGE PRIZE POEMS.

Just published, Fifth Edition, fcap. cloth, price 7s.

POEMS. By THOMAS EDWARDS HAWKINSON, M.A., late of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Edited by his Brothers.

London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

Second Issue, reduced to 5s. cloth, post free,

PHOTOGRAMS of EVERYBODY'S EASTERN TOUR, by Dresden, Vienna, Dalmatia and Corfu, to Athens, Smyrna and Palestine, returning by Suez, Cairo, Malta, Messina, Naples and Turin. By Σ. With Original Illustrations.

"We can safely commend this book as giving much exact, useful and practical information as to the expenses and requisites for travellers on such a tour, and as a truthful guide to the places described."—*Christian Examiner.*

London: John F. Shaw & Co. 48, Paternoster-row, and 27, Southampton-row.

A DESCRIPTION of the HUMAN BODY, its Structure and Functions. Illustrated by Physiological Diagrams, containing 193 Coloured Figures. Designed for the use of Teachers in Schools and Young Men destined for the Medical Profession, and for Public Instruction generally. By JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.S. F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the University College Hospital, London, and Lecturer on Anatomy in the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. In 2 vols. Vol. I. cloth, contains 260 4to. pp. of Text; Vol. II. 193 Coloured Illustrations, arranged in Nine Folio Plates. Price of the 2 vols. 21s.

[*Will be ready October* 1.

London: Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE BEST AND LATEST BOOK ON NEW ZEALAND. Now ready, New Edition, with Map, Plans and numerous Illustrations, 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

THE STORY of NEW ZEALAND, Past and Present—Savage and Civilized. By Dr. THOMPSON.

"Dr. Thompson enjoyed excellent opportunities; and the result is, one of the very best books on New Zealand that have appeared. The work contains a full and impartial account of every important proceeding from the earliest to the latest date, and is an authority that must be consulted upon all questions relative to the lovely island group colonized by England."

Athenæum, Sept. 15, 1860.

"His narrative is clear, concise and comprehensive, and conveys a very complete and exact idea of the country, the climate, the natural history, the people, the language, &c. It is rare indeed to get so intelligent and satisfactory an account of any land."

Quarterly Review, Oct. 1859.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

CHEVREUL on COLOUR; containing the Principles of Harmony and Contrast of Colours, and their Application to the Arts. Translated from the French, by CHARLES MARTEL. Third and only complete Edition, with a New Introduction by the Translator, and several Plates. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

——— Or, with an additional series of 16 Plates in Colours, 7s. 6d.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

INDEX VERBORUM to BOHN'S DICTIONARY of LATIN and GREEK QUOTATIONS, with the Quantities and Accents marked. 86 closely printed pages, limp cloth, 1s.

——— Or, bound with the Dictionary, together 622 pages, cloth, 6s.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

NEW WORKS NEXT WEEK.

I.

Rev. Dr. CUMMING'S New Work,

'REDEMPTION DRAWETH NIGH; or, the Great Preparation.' By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. 7s. 6d.

II.

New Edition of Dr. Cumming's

'GREAT TRIBULATION COMING ON THE EARTH.' 7s. 6d.

III.

QUITS. By the Author of 'The

'Initials.' "Bentley's Standard Novels." Vol. VII. 3s. 6d.

IV.

The SAUCY ARETHUSA. By the

Author of 'Ben Brace,' 'Life of a Sailor.' 2s.

V.

STAUNTON'S SCHOOL and

FAMILY GEOGRAPHY. Crown 8vo. 5s.

VI.

GLADYS, the REAPER. By the

Author of 'Simplicity and Fascination.' 3 vols.

"..... standing like Ruth amid the alien corn."

VII.

The SECOND VOLUME of LORD

DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 8vo. 14s.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

This day is published, price 1s.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S LOG,

Containing HER FIRST TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE, AND ALL PARTICULARS OF HER AMERICAN VISIT.

By an EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

"THE STORY OF OUR LIVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR."—*Shakespeare.*

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS,

CONTAINS:

A DAY'S RIDE: A LIFE'S ROMANCE,

A NEW SERIAL TALE, by CHARLES LEVER;

Also,

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER:

A SERIES OF OCCASIONAL JOURNEYS,

By CHARLES DICKENS.

Published in Weekly Numbers, price 2d. (also in Monthly Parts and Half-yearly Volumes), at the Office, 26, Wellington-street, W.C.; and by CHAPMAN & HALL, at 193, Piccadilly, W.

SEA-SIDE AND COUNTRY READING.

The SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE. By the Author of 'The Semi-Detached House.' Edited by LADY THERESA LEWIS. 2 vols. 21*s.*

"The only tale that has been written in Miss Austen's style of which Miss Austen need not have been ashamed."
Saturday Review.

SALAD for the SOCIAL. By the Author of 'Salad for the Solitary.' Small 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

QUITS. By the Author of 'The Initials.' Forming the New Volume of "Bentley's Standard Novels." Cloth boards, 3*s.* 6*d.*

A New Series of ANECDOTE BIOGRAPHY of ENGLISH WORTHIES, including Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fuseli, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Gainsborough, and Turner. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Crown 8vo. with fine Portraits of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fuseli, and Sir Thomas Lawrence.

BUCKLAND'S CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY.

FIRST SERIES. 6*s.*

SECOND SERIES. 6*s.*

The SEASON TICKET. 1 vol. 10*s.* 6*d.*

"Sparkling, vivacious, and never flagging, the dialogue and descriptions flow on. Humour underlies nearly every page."
Morning Chronicle.

STORIES from the SANDHILLS of JUTLAND. By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, Author of 'The Improvisatore.' Post 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

"It is not alone the world of pinafores and smockfrocks that will receive pleasure from this work. Andersen's Tales are welcome to every household and to every age. They stand unrivalled for delicate humour and gentle wisdom."—*Saturday Review.*

TROLLOPE'S 'The THREE CLERKS.' 3*s.* 6*d.*; cloth gilt, 4*s.*

The BYE-LANES and DOWNS of ENGLAND. By SYLVANUS. 1 vol. 2*s.* 6*d.* Third Re-issue.

"As we accompany the author in his ride across country, and gossip with him of old rural friends, we feel the healthy breeze of the uplands fan our cheeks and a glow of enthusiasm thrill our veins."—*Daily Telegraph.*

DR. DORAN'S LIVES of the PRINCES of WALES. 8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.* with Portrait.

"Dr. Doran is just the writer to elicit all that is pleasant and curious in the archives of the princely epochs. He has been to the right sources, and traced our kings faithfully to their cradles. We invite the reader to take this very agreeable book in hand."
Athenæum.

The AUTOBIOGRAPHY of a SEAMAN. By THOMAS, EARL of DUNDONALD. 8vo. Vol. I. 14*s.*

STORIES, by the AUTHOR of 'MARY POWELL':—

The LADIES of BEVER HOLLOW. 2*s.* 6*d.*

VILLAGE BELLES. 2*s.* 6*d.*

TOWN and FOREST. 7*s.* 6*d.*

TOWN and FOREST. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.'

"The Author of 'Mary Powell' has come out in a new line of authorship in 'Town and Forest.' It is based in great measure on Reports of the London City Mission, and the moral of the book is that all 'sectarian' differences ought to be overlooked in comparison with the great object of supporting a City Missionary in his arduous task."—*Guardian.*

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.
(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the UPPER and LOWER AMOOR, and the RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS on the Confines of INDIA and CHINA; with Adventures among the Mountain Kirghis, and the Manjours, Manyargs, Toungous, Touzemtz, Goldi, and Gelyaks. By T. W. ATKINSON, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' *Dedicated, by Permission, to Her Majesty.* Royal 8vo. with 83 Illustrations, and Map by Arrowsmith, 2*l.* 2*s.* elegantly bound.

"Mr. Atkinson has here presented the reading world with another valuable book of travels. It is as interesting, as entertaining, and as well written, as his previous work."—*Daily News.*

TRAITS of CHARACTER; being TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' LITERARY and PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS. By A CONTEMPORARY. 2 vols. 21*s.* [*This day.*

Contents.

LORD MELBOURNE.	MR. JUSTICE CROWDER.
L. E. LANDON.	The Rev. J. M. BELLEW.
The EARL OF CARNARVON.	The Rev. F. W. ROBERTSON.
The DUKE OF WELLINGTON.	LORD MACAULAY.
EDWARD IRVING.	LADY BLESSINGTON.
MRS. SHELLEY.	The Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.	SHERIDAN KNOWLES.
ROBERT LISTON.	TYRONE POWER.
WILLIAM LAWRENCE.	VISCOUNT DILLON.
THOMAS MOORE.	THOMAS PRINGLE.
DR. KITCHINER.	A. J. VALPY.
EDMUND KEAN.	The HON. MRS. NORTON.

A RESIDENCE at the COURT of MEER ALI MOORAD, with WILD SPORTS in the VALLEY of the INDUS. By Capt. LANGLEY, late Madras Cavalry. 2 vols. 8vo. with Illustrations, 30*s.*

"A valuable work, containing much useful information, pleasantly told."—*Literary Gazette.*

"There is abundance of cheerful and entertaining gossip in these volumes, which are unaffectedly written."—*Athenæum.*

SIX MONTHS in REUNION: a CLERGYMAN'S HOLIDAY, and HOW HE PASSED IT. By the Rev. P. BEATON, M.A. 2 vols. 21*s.*

DOMESTIC MEMOIRS of the ROYAL FAMILY, and of the COURT of ENGLAND; chiefly at SHENE and RICHMOND. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS, F.G.S. 3 vols. Portraits, 31*s.* 6*d.*

A SUMMER RAMBLE in the HIMALAYAS; with SPORTING ADVENTURES in the VALE of CASHMERE. Edited by MOUNTAINEER. 8vo. with Illustrations, 15*s.*

THE OLD JUDGE. By Sam Slick. Price 5*s.* bound and illustrated. Forming Vol. XII. of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

"The present work of Judge Haliburton is quite equal to his first."—*Chronicle.*

The ENGLISHWOMAN in ITALY: IMPRESSIONS of LIFE in the ROMAN STATES and SARDINIA, during a Ten Years' Residence. By Mrs. G. GRETTON. 2 vols. 21*s.*

THE NEW NOVELS.

CARSTONE RECTORY. By George GRAHAM. 3 vols.

"A very good specimen of the better class of novel in vogue at the present day. The tale is very natural and agreeable, with a healthy moral and a fair knowledge of human nature. It deserves to attract a good deal of attention."—*Chronicle.*

"'Carstone Rectory' will prove a very successful novel. The tale is well told."—*John Bull.*

The ROAD to HONOUR. 3 vols.

"A very interesting, carefully-considered, and eloquently-written story. It will doubtless obtain a success which it certainly deserves, from the lofty tone of its principles and its brilliant descriptions."—*Sun.*

NIGHT and DAY. By the Hon. C. STUART SAVILE. 3 vols.

"A capital novel, full of animation."—*John Bull.*

"A most exciting story, very well written, and which cannot fail to attract attention."—*Sun.*

HIGH CHURCH. 2 vols.

"'High Church' is an excellent story—excellent alike in design and execution. We indulge the hope that the good influence of this work will not cease when the book is closed."—*Athenæum.*

BOND and FREE. By the Author of 'CASTE,' &c. 3 vols.

"A clever and interesting novel."—*Literary Gazette.*

MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER. By 'SILVERPEN.' 3 vols.

MONEY. By Colin Kennaquhom. 3 vols. [*Just ready.*

BOOKS FOR THE SEA-SIDE AND THE COUNTRY.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT will be published, price 1*s.*

Macmillan's Magazine. Edited by DAVID MASSON. No. XII. for OCTOBER, 1860.

Contents.

I. ON THE USE OF ENGLISH CLASSICAL LITERATURE IN THE WORK OF EDUCATION. By the Rev. H. G. ROBINSON, Training College, York.

II. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES; THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL ASPECTS. By HENRY FAWCETT.

III. KYLOE-JOCK AND THE WEIRD OF WANTON WALLS: A LEGEND, IN SIX CHAPTERS. By GEORGE CUPPLES, Author of 'The Green Hand,' 'Hinchbridge Haunted,' &c.
Chap. 3.—How the Master of the House was Absent, and in his Absence it was Beleaguered.
Chap. 4.—Destiny marks out Kyloe-Jock.

IV. THE DUNGEON KEY.

V. THE CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF TURKEY.

VI. THE AMMERGAU MYSTERY; OR, SACRED DRAMA OF 1860. By a SPECTATOR.

VII. TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. By the AUTHOR of 'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS.'
Chap. 28.—The End of the Freshman's Year.
" 29.—The Long Vacation Letter-bag.
" 30.—Amusements at Barton Manor.

VIII. THREE WEEKS "LOAFING" IN ARRAN. By CORNWALL SIMEON.

IX. HISTORY AND CASUISTRY. By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE.

Macmillan & Co. Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London. Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all the Railway Stations.

*** Vol. II., containing Nos. 7 to 12 (May to October), handsomely bound in cloth, price 7*s.* 6*d.* will be published on October 1.

Mr. Simeon's Stray Notes on FISHING and NATURAL HISTORY. With Illustrations. ..... 7*s.* 6*d.*

"Written in a hearty and sportsmanlike spirit, breathing freshly of the river-side, and abounding in quaint and piquant anecdote....sound practical information, at once profitable to the tyro and entertaining to the proficient."—*Literary Gazette.*

Mr. Kingsley's Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore. With beautifully-coloured Illustrations. Third Edition..... 7*s.* 6*d.*

"One of the most charming works on Natural History."
Annals of Nat. Hist.

"Its pages open up a thousand sources of unanticipated pleasure, and combine amusement with instruction in a very happy and unwonted degree."—*Eclectic Review.*

Our Year. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.' A Child's Book in Prose and Rhyme. With numerous Illustrations ..... 5*s.*

"Just the book we could wish to see in the hands of every child ....it is written in such an easy, chatty, kindly manner."
English Churchman.

Mr. Henry Kingsley's Recollections of GEOFFRY HAMLYN. Second Edition..6*s.*

Mr. Westland Marston's Novel, 'A LADY in HER OWN RIGHT.' ..... 10*s.* 6*d.*

"A perfect masterpiece of chaste and delicate conception, couched in spirited and eloquent language, abounding in poetical fancies....Seldom have we met with anything more beautiful, perfect, or fascinating than the heroine of this work."—*Leader.*

Artist and Craftsman: a Novel. 10*s.* 6*d.*

"There are many beauties which we might have pointed out, but we prefer counselling our readers to read the book, and discover them for themselves."—*Literary Gazette.*

George Brimley's Essays. Edited by W. G. CLARK, M.A. Second Edition. With Portrait..5*s.*

Dr. Whewell's Platonic Dialogues for ENGLISH READERS. Vol. I. Second Edition, 7*s.* 6*d.* Vol. II. 6*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Henry Lushington's Account of the ITALIAN WAR, 1848-9 ..... 6*s.* 6*d.*

Dr. George Wilson's Five Gateways of KNOWLEDGE (The Five Senses). 2*s.* 6*d.* People's Edition, 1*s.*

Professor Masson on the British NOVELISTS and THEIR STYLES ..... 7*s.* 6*d.*

Professor Masson's Essays, chiefly on ENGLISH POETS ..... 12*s.* 6*d.*

MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge, and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

LITERATURE

Handbook to the Geology of Weymouth and the Isle of Portland; with Notes on the Natural History of the Coast and Neighbourhood. By Robert Damon. Accompanied by a Map, Geological Sections and Plates of Fossils, &c. —*A Supplement to the Same, consisting of Nine Lithographic Plates of Fossils.* (Stanford.)

Sketch of the Geology of the Counties of Gloucester and Hereford. By J. R. Leifchild, A.M. (Black.)

Geological guide-books are characteristic of a tendency to the local study of geology. So vast and so manifold a science cannot be cultivated in its entire breadth except by a very few men of ample leisure, ample means, and quick, large grasp of mind. Even such favoured and fortunate men as Lyell, Murchison and Sedgwick have their own branches or byways, in which alone they are eminent. The larger and less fortunate class of students are they who can only labour at a little plot of ground. They can take a quarry or two, or a district or a county, or one well marked formation, and at that they can work after other work is over, until in the course of years they become minutely acquainted with their particular plot, and are even regarded as authorities respecting it. They rise to the dignity of lecturers to mechanics, or contributors to scientific serials, or authors of a monograph upon the fossils of their own allotment or chosen county. As resident anglers know where the best fish lie, so resident geologists know where the best fossils are found,—and you may as well fish for trout without the hints respecting their haunts of the village piscator, as seek for fossils without the advice of the village or town collector. These, too, are the kind of men to produce modest but useful handbooks on the geology of their neighbourhoods.

Such books are of considerable service to strangers and students; and they will promote that method of acquiring geology which is not only the most pleasant, but unquestionably the most effective, viz., by pedestrian excursions and special tours. This, indeed, is the way in which the masters of the science have learnt it and loved to learn it. How interesting would the volume be which should contain a lively history of the incidents and results of the excursions of eminent and experienced geologists! We picture to ourselves the patriarchs of the science going forth from home and kindred, and dwelling in rough places and ill-furnished tenements. Old Von Buch, for instance, must have had much to endure and to narrate which has passed away with him. He would quit his house at Berlin without acquainting any one with his purpose, and wander away no one knew whither for weeks and months, re-appearing at home unexpectedly with heaps of flints, stones, and fossils. When any one met him abroad he was seen walking with unsteady gait and his head bent forward, wearing a great-coat even in summer, with numerous and capacious pockets to hold hammers and specimens, maps and note-books; and as the *res angusta domi* did not apply to him, he never hesitated to gratify his desire for rock-rambles, or to help others, particularly young students, forward in the same paths. We have read in some German memoir of him, that he was wont to purchase a waggon at starting, to load it with rock specimens and fossils as he proceeded, and to return home with it full of stony baggage. Drawn up at his door, he would gradually unload it, and then let the emptied waggon stand in the court-yard of his house. Two or three such empty waggons, we believe, lay at one time beneath his windows, and finally they went away to the first bidder, probably for far inferior and baser uses. Well has it been said of Von Buch that, "he went about the world casting the seeds of new researches and fresh ideas wherever his prophetic spirit perceived a soil adapted for their germination. The world of science has gathered a rich harvest through his foresight. He is the only geologist who has attained an equal fame in the physical, the descriptive and the natural-history departments of his science."

Another veteran excursionist was the Father of English Geologists, as he was styled—William Smith, a man of our own day, though now almost forgotten in the rapid advance and splendid achievements of later and living geologists. He had walked over a large part of England, alone and unfriended, to acquaint himself with its strata, their courses and their contents, with a view to the construction of his large geological map. He was full of anecdote; and, hale and homely even to the last, he would sit in his arm-chair and pour out incident after incident of his earlier days, all connected with the strata, until his friends, satiated with his outpourings, added to his titles that of "Stratum Smith." In our boyhood, we met with him in his old age. We went to learn; he was willing to teach; and teach or talk he did from morn to dewy eve. For us he walked his walks over again, and told his thrice-told tales until we knew them afar off, and, anticipating their repetition, would endeavour to evade the infliction; but he was not to be defrauded of his senile delight, and whether in paved streets, or tombstoned churchyards, or on pier-heads, or chalk headlands, or oolitic levels, "Stratum Smith" *would* have his say and his saw. The paving-stones showed the lamination of sandstone; the tombstones taught him —not morality and mortality—but their original locality, and the relative endurance of the particular stratum. His meditations were on the *outside* of the churches, where he watchfully noted the decay or soundness of the stones of which they were built. Well did he know which stones would "weather" and which would not,—and the Government sought his assistance and advice in selecting the stone of which the new Houses of Parliament are constructed. To the astonishment of bystanders, he would try stone with his teeth, and thus judge of its constituents and its hardness.

We once coached with him from Cambridge to Scarborough, and all the way he was conjecturing and pointing out the geological formations from the colours and characters of the several soils. Cathedrals and minsters were nothing to him, except for the stone of which they were erected; but deep ditches and rough quarries were carefully noted as displaying the stratum, while the outburst of springs and the course of the waters occupied his thoughts much more than the course of the coach. When the coach stopped to change horses, he was speedily down amongst the stones in the road, and when we were inside again he would revert to his boyhood, when he picked up terebratulæ, which the country folk called "pundribs"; and echini, which they called "quoit stones" and "pound stones," as they were often used by the dairywomen for a pound-weight in the sale of butter. He would repeat the story of his first accidental meeting with Prof. Sedgwick in Westmoreland, where, by-the-by, his nephew, now Professor of Geology at Oxford, first met with Sedgwick, mounted on a sorry jade, with a country lad *en croupe* who had engaged to show the gentleman a place where the limestone was "turned into sugar-candy"! It was a remarkable coincidence, that Smith should first meet Sedgwick in a Westmoreland town, and afterwards receive the first Wollaston Medal at an Annual Meeting of the Geological Society from the very same hand which he had so many years before, when an obscure wanderer, grasped on the scene of service. It was another remarkable coincidence, that a wish he once expressed to us was finally realized, viz., that as he was born on the oolite, so he might be buried on it—and so he was. Well might he be named "Stratum Smith." To him everything was suggestive of strata, from the bread-and-butter on a breakfast-table to the piles of cloth in a tailor's shop; and he left behind him whole cupboards full of loose notes upon almost every mile of ground over which he had walked.

Of the same name, and addicted to the same pursuit, was another geologist who, however, possessed higher endowments, and cherished loftier aspirations than his respected namesake. An eager excursionist, also, was Dr. Pye Smith, and though he came to the study late in life, yet his eagerness when fairly afield was almost juvenile. Whenever he could leave his Hebrew roots to flourish alone in Hackney Gravel Pits, he was glad enough to ramble amongst the rocks. His face beamed with smiles when we heard him narrate an incident of a geological trip to the Island of Arran, on the west coast of Scotland. He and several other gentlemen landed on the island, hammers in hand, much to the amazement of the simple inhabitants. "Oh, mon," said one of these to his sage friend, "what for are yon men coming here with hammers, and hammering at the stanes?"—"Hoot," replied the knowing friend, "Dinna ye ken that they're a' Southrons, coming here to mak' out our auld Bible a pock o' lees?"

While on Scotch ground, we call to mind a still abler and older geologist, who, though really a Guernsey man, is best known by his 'Description of the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland,'—a work which is full of the results of numerous personal examinations of those wild districts. Dauntless and indefatigable in his journeys, Dr. John Macculloch would venture to sea in an open boat, and attempt a landing when and where less adventurous geologists would have hesitated and trembled. Nothing baffled him but adverse weather; and even then few men of science have been more patient, for he tells us, that being resolved to ascend the Cuchullins in the Isle of Skye, he made seven attempts during five successive summers. In such wild and desolate scenery he revelled, and his pen gives evidence of his bold pedestrianism, as when he writes of a scene in the Cuchullins:—"Upon these rocks the fragments lie just as on the more level ground, and in positions so extraordinary, that it is scarcely possible to conceive how they have remained balanced on the very verge of a precipice. One weighing about ten tons has become a rocking stone; another, of not less than fifty, stands on the narrow edge of a rock, one hundred feet higher than the ground which must have first met it in the descent." Unfortunately, he was mainly a lithologist, and addicted himself chiefly to the study and description of the primary and Plutonic rocks. Hugh Miller, however, has added his palæontological complement to Scotch geology,—himself not behind Macculloch in devotion to field-exercise,—himself, too, a penman of extraordinary power, who has worked up all the incidents of his walks, and rides, and cruises in

books, which, at least in Scotland, have made his name a "household word."

Were we to draw even upon our own reminiscences of geological excursions extending over the last twenty years, we believe we might record sundry moving incidents of flood and field, as well as recollections of men and manners not always in the highest circles of society. To form a thorough acquaintance with the lowest order of open-air labourers, there is nothing like a week or two in the quarries, and a working day or two in railway-cuttings. The warning—

> Ah! me, what perils do environ
> The man who meddles with cold iron,

might sometimes be transferred to the man who meddles with cold clay and stones. Menaced and murderously attacked by "navvies," were we, on one occasion, when we attempted to remove a crocodile's head which we had discovered in the London clay. Our own head, indeed, was not broken, though threatened, but, unhappily, the crocodile's was; and great were our difficulties—not to say dangers—before the said sundered head reposed grimly upon our table. There is hardly a strange or mysterious object or calling which has not been attributed to us in our earlier journeys, when geologizing was far less known than at present. We have been suspected of being a lunatic, a treasure-hunter, a resurrection-man, when we inquired for bones,—a miner, a jeweller, a juggler, a strolling player, and a disappointed lover. We have sometimes endeavoured to explain the true state of the case; but, in remoter districts, never with success. On one occasion, when a foreign friend accompanied us, and called at a cottage-door for a glass of water,—before he could utter a word, the inmate exclaimed, "No! no! nothing to-day—we don't want nothing to-day!" It should be added, that our friend carried the bag of fossils. Our only comfort was, that things were somewhat worse abroad. "Here," says M. Boué, "is a learned Prussian arrested in his researches by an absurd *gendarme* of his own country; elsewhere geologists have been taken for refractory *conscrits*, placed in prison, and dragged, chained to thieves, for neglecting a certain *visa*. M. Hugi was taken up in Entlebach for a vagabond, and, in answer to his complaints, was beaten with a stick by a fat *gendarme*. The Mayor of Montpezat caused me to be arrested in Vivarais, mistaking my barometer for a musket, my specimens for *cartouches*, and my book of memoranda for incendiary proclamations."

At present, however, gentlemen of this class are so well understood upon the Continent of Europe that they may follow their inclinations and measure those of the strata when and where they please. More, perhaps, is generally known of rocks and rock specimens, apart from fossils, in Germany than in England; while, with respect to fossils, M. Barrande has taught the common workmen in the Bohemian quarries to distinguish Silurian shells and trilobites, and to save even the fragments of broken specimens for him. A certain German doctor has systematized the collection of fossils into a regular business; and this doctor and dealer in one person can, and does, supply customers at home and abroad with petrifactions to order and to price, or if desired, as per sample. He has even so commercialized the science as to have agents and travellers who call for orders and supplies,—and orders when given are punctually executed as per invoice, the fossils having printed labels attached, with the sagacious doctor's name and address. Something of the same kind, indeed, is done in England, but hardly in so bare and business-like a style. The author of the excellent 'Handbook to the Geology of Weymouth,' and of the beautifully-illustrated Supplement to the same, has an eye to business in his science, and an eye to science in his business. Not that he obtrudes it upon you, for you may walk into and out of his shop, better habited if you please than you entered, and yet never suspect that under all the haberdashery that hangs about there is a substratum of drawers well furnished with fossils, which will only appear at your request, and only re-appear in your own cabinet at your expense. Should you be a conchologist as well as a geologist, he will deal with you or go out dredging with you,—only you must remember that if you turn Pythias to Damon, and both go out dredging together, you must not expect the self-sacrifice of fabulous friendship:—if Damon dredges, Pythias is not expected to *die* for Damon, but he is expected to *pay* for him.

The extensive introduction of railroads and the numerous additions made to the ranks of what we may term the Geological Infantry have increased the facilities for geologizing a-foot, but have destroyed its quiet romance. You are no longer marvelled at as a maniac,—your pockets are no longer secretly picked of petrifactions lest you should do maniacal mischief therewith,—you are no longer suspected and in danger of incarceration; but you are now simply regarded as a foolish fellow, having more money than wit, or despised as a dealer having more wit than money. Dr. Mantell, in his later years, lamented the decay and departure of the little inns or public-houses where in his earlier years he had been wont to tarry either alone or with a like-minded friend; and his lamentations may now be more loudly repeated.

One is afraid to carry a dusty bag and dusty boots into the new "Railway Arms"; and hammers and chisels do not comport with carpeted coffee-rooms. Besides, there are now noblemen and gentlemen upon the road who ride not after foxes, but fossils; and as the pursuit has become fashionable, so it, in some measure, becomes formal. We know somewhat of a Duke, an Earl and a Marchioness addicted to the collection of fossils. The Duke has them on his own ground, and preserves them like his own game. The Marchioness, indeed, talks of retiring from the business, and has already disposed of stock to buyers in Jermyn Street. The Earl is young and eager; carries a heavy hammer and a still heavier purse; and is always before us in speed and above us in bid. His hammer we might match, but never his purse. In the latter, if we do not yield him the palm, we do the pounds. Where fossils go according to purchasing power, we, in common with most other rambling commoners, must give up and stay at home. So aristocratic is the collecting mania now becoming, that we begin to fear our race is run, and our working and wandering day done. Peers and peeresses, baronets, *belles* and Belgraviana, have raised the market upon us; and holders of trilobites are very strong, while saurians are reported brisk, at higher quotations. Ammonites, indeed, are dull, at former figures; but marsupites are sold out, and the dealers are short of stock.

Residents in fossiliferous localities have now the best chances; and where a man lives close upon a quarry—first come, first served. Under such advantageous circumstances, the busiest and the most straitened may have their pleasures and their petrifactions. Our own excursions have brought to our knowledge some interesting examples of such persons. On the borders of North Wales, we discovered an intelligent brazier busy in his shop, who, upon our making the signs of fossil free-masonry, put down his kettles, put on his hat, and accompanied us to a neighbouring quarry. He has since been our guide through tortuous valleys and over towering hills in Siluria. Sir R. I. Murchison, not long since, found a baker in the north of Scotland who drew a geological diagram of the district with his finger in flour, and, also, added important and accurate information. Nothing can be more gratifying to men of science than to meet with such ardour and accuracy in humble life; and, though one cannot now hope to meet a Sedgwick with saddle-bags, or a Von Buch in his waggon, one may look for, and not unfrequently find, an intelligent artizan who searches out fossils, not to sell them, but to study them, and who has learnt, from long observation of local phenomena, particulars which men of superior position are glad to gather up.

With the exercise of purchasing-power, and of the game-preserving principle in relation to objects of geological interest, we have little sympathy. Selfishness is contemptible enough even under a scientific garb; and exclusiveness is more than usually ignoble where free-heartedness should be conspicuous. Geological and Papal interdicts are about upon a par. The mere possession of a valuable collection of natural-history treasures is no distinction, where the expenditure of money or the exercise of strict manorial rights has brought them together. The chief advantages of extracting fossils *in situ* are thereby lost. A peculiar facility of estimating the importance and mutual dependence of geological facts is to be acquired by hours and days of hard handiwork in quarries and natural sections,—and a cabinet of self-collected fossils has a personal value which no gold could purchase. Every drawer in it suggests and reminds, and profitably brings back trains of pleasing thought and hours of solitary work. A dozen drawers in a country cottage may thus be of more personal interest than the plate-glass cases in a splendid gallery.

It is an encouragement to younger and humbler geologists and students to know that the characteristic fossils of the various strata can almost always be procured by personal visits,—and such fossils are, after all, the most instructive. It is a comfort, also, to know that by the repetition and extension of geological excursions a man may acquaint himself with some of the most imposing and interesting British scenery. On the very summit of Snowdon may be obtained not merely an extraordinary prospect, but also fossil-shells (*Orthis flabellulum*) of a very early epoch. Siluria is now almost as famous for geology as for scenery; but we have been stone-breakers on other hill-sides little known out of their vicinities, where prospects have lain before us and beneath us which we can never forget. That once most productive locality of oolitic fossils, Dundry Hill, near Bristol, has one of the finest Early-English church-towers, and one of the finest prospects from its top. At any time you may enjoy this, though to obtain fossils you must now tear down the road banks with crowbar and pickaxe, and evade the road surveyor and the "lock up" house. In the Cotteswold Hills, so easily accessible, there are nearly as fine fossils and even finer prospects. Stinchcombe Hill, Frocester Hill, Uley Berry, and Selsley Hill are, on both accounts, well worthy of an ascent. Many times have we stood upon them all, and have been charmed with the magnificence and variety of the views to be obtained from them. The possessor of a mansion in one of these places assured us that he never returned from a Continental tour without feeling renewed gratification with his own scenery. The wanderer over Minchinhampton Common and through the subjacent

valleys may inspect strata of high fossiliferous fame, and scenery which has earned for itself the title of "the Little Switzerland." Days, weeks and months may be happily spent in such home localities; and while they are accessible to the humblest, they are enjoyable by the highest. If any reader is now sighing for bracing air, far-stretching green turf, enchanting glimpses of the distant Severn, or open revelations of its serpentine course, prosperous farms and prolific fields, occasional spires, and the indistinct towers of a venerable minster,—a gipsy camp, a half-felled forest, a secluded cottage, a display of scarlet cloth on long wooden rails and of busy cloth-mills,—villages nestling under the brows of sloping hills,—a valley pronounced by George the Third one of the most beautiful in his dominions,—if, we say, any reader is now secretly sighing for such things, and is desirous of acquiring some geology to boot, then he may thank us for assuring him that on such scenes our eyes have many a time rested until the sun has gone down in flaming glory, and that his own eyes may survey the same, and his own feet may stand upon the same eminences, whenever he pleases to avail himself of our hints and of the Great Western Railway. If he prefers a different route, the same Company will deliver him nearly at the door of Mr. Damon, whom he should not encounter at his own counter without a copy of his useful book and its Supplement. The student should not, however, believe his printer, who has pronounced *his* dislike of the science by indexing it as "*Uncomfortable* [unconformable] Stratification."

The Island of Portland is a most instructive geological spot, of which old Leland observes in his 'Itinerary':—"There be at this present tyme about a 80 housis in the isle. There is but one streat of houses in the isle, the residew be sparkelid. The people be good there in slyngging of stonys, and use it for defence of the isle. The people ther be politique inough in selling their commodities, and somewhat avaritiose."

For the benefit of the young geologist, we may add, that the Cycadites of Portland are amongst the most interesting of botanical fossils. But the island has been robbed of them like a wayside orchard of its apples. If sought after, they must be inquired for as "birds' nests," since the quarry-men believe them to be nests dislodged from the petrified trees with which they are associated. We have recently obtained one "bird's nest" to order.

Plain Words about Sickness, addressed to the Mothers and Wives of Working Men. By a Doctor's Wife. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

It will not be the fault of accomplished nurses if there is any further bungling with the sick. What mere study and exhortation can do, apart from the actual teaching of experience, has already been fully done; and, with Miss Nightingale's manual for the adult in one hand, and the present book for children in the other, no one now ought to be unwisely dealt with when the doctor's back is turned, or messed into a fever instead of nursed into health.

This useful little book is rather a compilation than an original essay. It draws largely and avowedly from Florence Nightingale's admirable Notes, and from the best of the later works on the diseases and management of children. It is written in a kindly, religious, womanly spirit, and will be of use whenever consulted. Some of the suggestions and recipes are good: for instance, that of the preparation of raw meat for patients who cannot take anything cooked. The meat is sliced fine and pulped through a sieve; then rubbed up with cream and sugar. No one can tell of what the paste—for it becomes a kind of paste or meat-jam—is composed; and it has been known to save life where everything else had failed. Another of this lady's suggestions we can hardly understand, nor, so far as our own experience goes, agree with. In preparing poppy-heads for fomentation, she says, the seeds must be thrown aside, because they are poisonous. A better plan, we think, is to boil them together with the husks, and strain them when the water is required for use. She advocates for indigestion a pinch of charcoal taken in honey; and, like Abernethy, holds the head and front of modern offending to be the overloading of the stomach, either through eating too fast or too heartily, or, again, without suffering a sufficient time to elapse between two meals. Certainly, dyspepsia is the cause of more than half the evils of the present generation; and, as prevention is better than cure, it is better to avoid falling into a bad state than to tinker up the cracks, though never so scientifically.

Everyone who has had much dealing with the sick poor must have been struck by their want of courage. As a rule, they give way on the smallest occasion; and my lady will battle bravely and uncomplainingly through a real illness, while Polly the maid lies down and cries, because she has a fit of indigestion or a cold in the head. They are not in general so horrified by the sight of wounds and blood: they get pretty well used to these, poor wretches! but they cannot stand up against the uncomfortable feelings of mere sickness. The Doctor's Wife tells a story of a poor woman who, walking in the streets, suddenly felt faint. She went into the nearest public-house for some ale, when a little girl standing near her pointed to a pool of blood at her feet. The poor woman, unutterably shocked, fell back fainting, and was carried off to the nearest hospital; but she died on the way thither. "The bleeding arose from the bursting of a surface vein near the ankle. It might easily have been stopped by pressing a finger on the hole till proper bandages were secured; but the life was lost from a little want of knowledge and a great want of common sense." It is not often, though, that such an accident happens, or that a person bleeds to death for want of sufficient presence of mind in the spectators to arrest the flow of blood by some simple bandage. Young people and nervous women might faint or scream or run about distractedly, doing no good to themselves or the sufferer; but the world is not made up of young people and nervous women, and the stout of heart and strong of nerve may be found in every assemblage.

In scalds or burns cover up the part with cotton wool, so as to totally exclude the air. Very often nothing else is required, and nature perfects the cure in a few days. Some people use flour thickly and softly dredged over the part, and this is as intrinsically good as the cotton, but not always so satisfactory in application, because not so adhesive. Lime water and linseed oil—in some severe cases, a soft thin bread-and-milk poultice—in mild cases, and they must be very mild, spirits of turpentine or of wine—are useful remedies to be employed by the bystanders, in default of the medical man. "The worst accident which can happen with boiling water, is when a child goes to drink out of the spout of a kettle of boiling water, or from a teapot of boiling tea. If it swallows the fatal draught, its cry of agony attracts the parent's attention too late to save its life. To avoid so fearful an accident, remember never to allow your child to drink *cold water* or any other thing from a teapot or kettle. The thoughtless little one, if once accustomed to do so, will very likely forget another time to inquire first whether the liquid is hot or cold." Burns with lime are very bad. They are only to be treated with vinegar, which converts the lime into a harmless substance, and destroys its burning power. It is of no use to attempt to pick off the lime—you only pick off the flesh and make bad worse. If a bit of lime gets into the eye wash the eye with weak vinegar and water, and with a camel's-hair brush take off any stray piece sticking to the lashes or the ball. A bit of lime falling into the eye has more than once caused total blindness.

For sick children the greatest need seems to be, fresh air, warmth and quiet; but warmth must not be given at the expense of fresh air, neither must fresh air be suffered to chill the child. Indeed, warmth is so much vitality to an infant, and the Doctor's Wife tells an anecdote of a *six* months' child which was kept alive by two women taking turns to lie constantly with it in bed night and day, thus keeping it warm by means of their own vital heat until the full time was accomplished. The little exogens throve and prospered tolerably well, and lived to prove the value of the experiment and the tender devotion of its nurses. An infant needs the animal warmth of the human body to enable it to keep warm itself or to thrive; it is of no good to heap up clothes over the tender frame, and to press down the little limbs with counterpanes and blankets: the mother's arm is the only safe or proper sleeping place for a young child, and the mother's breast its most natural source of warmth. For the same reason perambulators, more especially in winter, are utterly inadmissible for young children. They doubly need the warmth of the human body while in the open air, and suffer in every manner from the isolation, the vibration, and the chilliness of the open carriage. They are admirable contrivances for heavy children who can walk and run, but who every now and then need a rest; but they ought never to be used for a nursling. We wish that the Doctor's Wife had insisted on this point: the practice of using them for very young children is on the increase in all ranks, and is a deplorable practice on every account. After all, love and common sense are the best guides in the nurture and management of children; and they are the guides which our present author adopts and indorses to the fullest extent.

The Englishman in China. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

The writer of this volume chats pleasantly through two or three hundred pages, sketching roughly as he gossips, and the result is, a spirited picture of Chinese life and manners. China, in fact, is described after four years of familiar sojourn, but the author of the letters here condensed and arranged would have done well to avoid obtruding his domestic sentimentalities, and curbing his habit of alliteration. We cannot be expected to interest ourselves in "Her," or to admire a sentence made up of "Mosquitoes, mosques, mummies, minarets, and madmen," reminding us of the Cambrian poets,—"Bramanda and his bold, brave, battling band hurled them harsh howling into horrid hell." The interest of the book is derived from its minute description of Celestial scenery, houses, furniture, eating, drinking, hair-dressing, villages, rivers, bridges, boats, josses and gardens. A curiosity, ever fresh, follows the traveller when he talks of his sleeping alcove,

his quaint bed of light-twisted wood, inlaid with ivory, curtained, clean and picturesque; or as he takes us to the roof and opens a Chinese water-tank; or as he is jolted in a sedan, or enters a nursery and picks up all its details. There are some good accounts of those peculiar marvels of China, the jar doorways, bottle and apple windows, and other grotesques more characteristic of the country, perhaps, than anything else, except the grinning roofs. Moreover, there are occasional landscape sketches attractive from their obvious reality. This is one:—

"After skirting the walls of Chunzue for a quarter of a mile, we came to a small creek, and found upon inquiry that our nearest and best course was to follow its windings, though they appeared often to double and bring us back. In about an hour we reach the first bund, or earthwork raised to resist the high tides and overflowing of the river. Along this we walked, as our friendly guide the stream had ceased to exist. It was a carefully made earthwork, some twenty feet wide at the top, sloping gradually to forty or fifty feet at the base. The top was a well-made road, from whence you commanded a view as far as the eye could reach, all flat land on the right, and the distant Yangtze on the left. As we walked along we met a man with a hooded hawk on his finger, but he did not exhibit its capabilities. Descending the sloping side of the bund and crossing several fields, we came to a second but smaller one, and from this to a third, less in size and much broken down, as if the water had had a great effect upon it. From this last river-wall extended a perfect swamp, through which one or two roads might be traced. The rushes growing therein were being gathered into buffalo carts by men, women, and children; and I watched with delight that every now and then a few early ducks were startled from their hiding-places."

This is China uncoloured. A considerable portion of the narrative is devoted to criticisms upon European fashions, at Shanghai especially. The author is slightly indignant concerning the notion which he thinks prevails in England, that Englishmen in the Chinese Empire live on puppy-dogs and rice. He is anxious to affirm, therefore, that their fare includes mulligatawny, fried fish, game, beef and mutton, with perfect peaches and irreproachable wine:—

"There is one man who grows for the use of foreigners peaches of an extraordinary size, some of which would fill a large slop-basin—so large that I have seen one make a centre dish, and we were obliged to slice it like a melon. He charges from a guinea to thirty shillings each for such."

We pause a moment to watch a party of Chinese labourers engaged in house-building:

"The erection of a house is well worth watching, though to be next door to one is dreadful, as the workmen keep time to a barbarous, monotonous, drawling tune the whole time. A scaffold of fourteen feet having been erected, a dozen boys mount upon it, and by means of a heavy stone drive down a row of piles in order to make a firm foundation. Now it is this pile-driving that is so objectionable. The leader of the gang keeps time by singing a song which no pen of mine can describe. Attached to the stone are ropes, so that they (each holding one) can drop it on the head of the pile. After five blows they join in chorus—such a chorus! At ten strokes they stop, waiting for their leader to sing one verse solo; then the chorus and ten thumps; then a solo and a rest. And so they keep on from 5 A.M. to 5 P.M."

'The Englishman in China' is merely a scrap-book, full of odds and ends from a particular corner of the Empire; but it is vivacious, and not exaggerated.

Six Months in Reunion: a Clergyman's Holiday, and How he passed it. By the Rev. P. Beaton, M.A. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE class of books to which these volumes belong is gradually disappearing. Comparatively few persons now think fit to publish highly-wrought narratives of all that happened in the Channel and the Bay of Biscay, of their impressions at sea, of gales, sickness, sharks, gulls, phosphorescence on the waves, calms, and albatrosses. Mr. Beaton, however, is of the old school, and stands on the ancient ways. We are invited to sympathize with him afloat and ashore; and it is with some apprehension we fall in his company among the French colonists of Reunion, or Bourbon, or Mascarhenas, especially as, at the very first sight of the island, he begins to talk of volcanic development.

The narrative is, in point of fact, wearisomely prolix, though it possesses some interest, as being the latest report on the condition and manners of a French colony not too well known to the majority of readers. Mr. Beaton's first stay was, of course, at St.-Denis, the capital, where the lamps still swing from ropes stretched across the streets, and where civilization presents some decidedly peculiar features:

"One day, while passing through the Rue de Conseil, I was struck by the appearance of some twenty or thirty negresses, armed with short brooms, which they were plying with an earnestness such as Mrs. Partington might have envied. They were of different ages, but all dressed in the same way, their only covering being a loose robe of coarse, black serge fastened at the waist. They had little to boast of in the way of personal attractions, and their good looks were not improved by the black dresses, which the negresses, with innate good taste, always avoid. They were under the charge of a policeman, who was armed with a bamboo rod, about twenty feet in length, with which at times he bestowed an admonitory, and not very gentle, tap on the shoulders of any of his charge who showed more inclination to use their tongues than their brooms. I cannot say that they exhibited a very downcast or miserable appearance, or that they seemed to feel their degraded position very much, though to a stranger the sight was far from being pleasing. They were female convicts, sentenced to different periods of imprisonment, and employed in this way by the municipality, so as to save the pockets of the ratepayers of St.-Denis."

After this, Mr. Beaton finds it in his conscience to "derive" from a book published more than thirty years ago a general account of Reunion. In the midst of it, however, we hit on a passage by Madame Dudevant, descriptive of the Giant's Plain:—

"There may be seen an immense block balanced on a few small fragments; farther down, a wall of thin, light, porous rock, with the top indented like a Moorish building; here an obelisk of basalt, the sides of which seem to have been polished and chiselled by a sculptor, rises on a crenelated bastion; near that a Gothic fortress, mouldering away beside a shapeless and grotesque pagoda. Here may be traced the outlines of all the elementary principles of art and architecture. In gazing on such a scene, one is impressed with the belief that the geniuses of all ages and of all nations must have drunk their first draught of inspiration from this masterpiece of chance and destruction. On some such spot as this must have originated the idea of Moorish architecture. In the palm-tree, raising its graceful form in the midst of our primeval forests, art has found one of her most beautiful models. The banyan-tree, which clings to the earth and supports itself with its hundred arms, must first have suggested the idea of a cathedral supported by its buttresses."

Things have changed in the island since the Dutch voyagers stared at its marvellous birds and beasts, especially the fat turtle-doves cooing in no fear of man, and the wood-pigeons, which fancied they were to be caressed when the Hollanders aimed at cooking them. There dwelt the dodo:—

"It was a very stupid animal, with a size and figure between that of a turkey and ostrich; the head very long, large, and shapeless; its feathers rose to a point on the forehead, and grew around the beak and on the face in the form of a hood, whence it was called the hooded swan; its eyes were black and large; its beak, which was strong, and of a considerable size and length, was both pointed and hooked, of a pale blue colour; the neck was long, fat, and curved; the body was large and round, and covered with grey feathers that were as soft as those of the ostrich; its wings were short, and its legs thick, long, and yellow; it had four claws, three before and one behind; it did not fly, and walked slowly; the flesh was covered with fat, and so nutritious that three or four of these birds would satisfy a hundred people: stones were generally found in its stomach. Lightness and activity are attributes common to birds, but to these the dodo had no claim; for it appears to have been formed to give an idea of the heaviest of organized beings. Size, which in animals indicates strength, in this case produced nothing but weight. The ostrich cannot fly better than the dodo, but it is swift of foot; whereas the dodo seemed to be overwhelmed by its own weight, and occupied the same rank among the winged tribes as the sloth among quadrupeds, and was composed of inactive matter—destitute in a great measure of the vivifying principle; it had wings, but they were too weak and too short to enable it to raise itself from the ground; it had a tail, but it was not in keeping with the rest of the body. It might have been taken for a tortoise covered with feathers; and nature by bestowing on it these useless ornaments, only rendered its shapeless inactivity the more striking by reminding the spectator that it was a bird. The dodo was too plump, delicious, and defenceless to hold its own against the human bipeds who had once tasted its flesh; and like the aborigines of other lands, it perished from contact with the white man. It has disappeared from Rodriguez, Mauritius, and Madagascar, and no traces of it are now to be found in these islands."

Mr. Beaton forces in monstrous parentheses of history, and then enters upon descriptive details:—

"The white Creoles marry at a very early age, but it is very rare for the newly-married couples to have separate establishments. This only occurs in the case of a very few wealthy planters and merchants, who can afford the necessary expense. The majority of the parents think they have done their duty for the young people, if they have erected and furnished a small wooden pavilion with two or three rooms, near the paternal abode, for their special accommodation. Thus, they can scarcely be said to live apart, as they dine at one common table, and usually spend the day together. The traveller in the country who has the good fortune to spend the night under the hospitable roof of a planter well advanced in years, is sometimes surprised to find that the family consists of more than thirty members, who meet at the same table during the day, and occupy separate pavilions at night. These are the planter's sons, with their wives and children, who continue to live in this way for years, till some opening in life has presented itself elsewhere."

The sketches of plantation life are agreeable, and, we doubt not, there is wisdom in the voluptuous egotism of the coolie question; but we are in search of the novel and the picturesque.

Our last extract shall set forth a bit of Mascarhenan romance:—

"A Malegache slave, of the name of Anchaing, had incurred in some way the displeasure of his master, and, dreading his resentment, escaped to the mountains of Salazie. He was accompanied by his wife; and knowing that no effort would be spared to discover their lurking-place, he resolved to select a place of retreat where detection would be difficult, if not impossible. He climbed the steep side of a mass of rock which rises to the height of 1,800 feet above the surrounding forest, and erected a rude hut on the narrow platform at the summit. He knew that the most daring hunter would never ascend to this height, and that he was free from danger so long as he did not descend to

the plain. To obviate the necessity of doing so, he formed a small garden near his hut, and supported himself and his wife on its produce. A few wild roots were sufficient to satisfy their hunger, and they quenched their thirst by collecting the rain-water in a small tank. The fibrous covering of the palm-tree served them as clothing; and miserable as their condition must have been, they preferred it to slavery. They continued to live thus for ten years; and, in the course of time, Anchaing became the father of seven children, not one of whom had ever quitted the rocky platform on which they were born. Their world was circumscribed within the few feet of ground on which they played, and the few leagues of forest over which they could cast their eyes. Their only education was to watch the approach of the white man, and to give the alarm at the first appearance of danger. Anchaing had now more at stake than before, and used every precaution to escape detection. For many years he never kindled a fire during the day, lest the smoke might be seen by some wandering sportsman. Often he and his family watched from their lofty retreat the passage of small detachments of soldiers, who passed along the base of the mountain in search of other fugitive slaves, but who never suspected that so rich a prize was concealed on the summit of this obelisk of lava."

At length an officer, climbing the mountain, and guided by the smoke of the slave's fire, discovered this dark Stylites on the top of his obelisk, and was hard-hearted enough to capture the cloudy Crusoe, who thenceforth lived in slavery with his wife and children.

Antiquarian Gleanings from Aberdeenshire Records. Compiled by Gavin Turreff. (Aberdeen, Kings; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

Life is apt to pass slowly with people in provincial towns; but it is only your dull and idle folk who really murder time and call themselves his victims. When Kotzebue and Pigault le Brun dramatized country-town life, they showed that inertness was the mother of a large and unseemly family. George Sand, too, has depicted society in small towns, and, like any society of the sort, it affords many exceedingly disagreeable sights to those who watch the process of dissection. Yet, if it be true that there is not a book, however bad, which has not something in it of value, more certain is it that there is no town, however small, which has not records and traditions of interest. The business of gathering and preserving the materials of local history, is one which would relieve many from the afflictions wherewith they are visited, and which would be to them as a healthy exercise and a bracing tonic. Many of these slow devourers of the tempting lotus, might possibly feel aghast at the idea of *research*, but the busy compiler of the volume before us proves by the references he cites how comparatively easy and pleasant it is to collect materials for local history. We can express a hope that all the *désœuvrés* in the provinces would consider it a sacred duty to preserve all floating traditions concerning the places in which they dwell. They will then render good service, especially if they publish their collections, as Mr. Turreff has done, but with more regard to chronological order and with more power, if they possess the gift, of applying their materials by forming them into narrative. His book is like those educational museums which exhibit specimens of certain productions, of the ends to which they are applied, and of the processes through which they pass before such ends are attained. Bit by bit everything is there, — but the eggs, and the plums, and the flour, and the water, are nothing to the hungry gazer without the cook to manipulate the whole into a pudding. Even the mere compilation, however, has its uses, whereby an otherwise idle man may be profitable, if not to his own, at least to a succeeding generation. "It is as easy as lying," as the graceful and wayward prince said to certain individuals with small-town propensities. We will add, that it is more agreeable than noting down the short-comings of neighbours,—and we trust that all such will turn to the work in question, after daily repeating with devout conviction those words of old Ben:—

> I have the list of mine own faults to know,
> Look to and cure. He's not a man hath none;
> But like to be, who ev'ry day cures one,
> And feels it.

From tradition,—from printed and written history,—from parish and municipal records,—from prattling people with good memories,—from some, perhaps, with indifferent powers of recollection,—but from all and any books and men who had a tale or an incident to tell, Mr. Turreff has collected a curious mass of materials for history, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, and particularly of that sort of history illustrative of society, morals, manners, and fleeting life, which dull and dignified historians do not often stoop to collect.

The writers on witchcraft will find many new and curious details, in these pages, of the mingled superstition and cruelty connected with that supposed craft, and the punishment of its professors, real or imaginary. We prefer, however, opening the records of the Kirk Session and Presbytery of Aberdeen from 1562 to 1657, and our first extract speaks of a notable "hizzie":—

"The same day Janet Strathauchyer, spous of Patrick Walter, wes convict for misusing shamefullie of the said Patrick Walter, her husband, on Friday, at evin last, in the kirk, be banning him and using bitter execrations against him, in presence of Mr. James Ross, minister; as also, in her ain house, for pressing to have struck her husband, and for taking his sword in her hand and bosting him thairwith, as was clearlie verefeit be the said Mr. James Ross, and Mr. Richard Ross, redar; in respect whairof the magistrates and session ordanis the said Janett to be put in the joggis on ane mercat day, thairin to stand for the space of tua hours, and then to be carted thro the toun, and a croun of paper put on her head, with an inscription written on the same, bering the cause why she is carted; and in the mean time ordanis her to be put in prison in the kirk volt, thairin to remain quhilk the foresaid ordinance be put to execution against the said Janett."

In contrast with this violent gudewife, we call forward a "gudeman," who was a cunning rogue, but rather hardly dealt with:—

"James Riach haveing appearit in public, and it being observit by certain honest persones that he did mak ane moke of repentance by putting in of sneishin in his eyes to make them tear, and by laughing upon several persones in public. The saids persones having given notice thairof, did appear before the Session this day and gave evidence against him thairanent, and provit the same sufficientlie; as also, it was observit his own miscarriage in the Session. The matter was continued till the next day, that the same might be presentit to the Presbyterie. James was sentenced with the greater sentence of excommunication. On the 10th of December, he petitioned to be released from the sentence; and he was made to undergo public penance every Sunday, until the 16th of March, 1656, when he was absolved."

Stringent were Kirk and Presbytery against offenders, even for small faults; cruel were they in many cases against aged persons who would not desert the older faith; and yet the holy brothers who would have fined a man for kissing his own wife on a Sunday, do not shine out as lights of extreme beauty. Their "teaching" bore no good fruits in their own households. The roaring brother who has added an imperishable word to the English Dictionary was among the unlucky in this respect:—

"About the 4th of September, trial was gotten of some five or six hundred merks stolen out of Mr. John Ray, one of the regents of the Newtown's chest. It was found that Mr. Andrew Cant, the holy minister's son, drew the nails of the chest, and fastened the same with new nails, having another holy brother's son in his company, called Strachan, and student with himself, son to Mr. William Strachan, parson of Daviot. Their prodigal spending, drinking, and debauching, made it to be tried, after this regent had tane a boy of his, called Mathison, who kept his chamber, and tormented him most pitifully for the samen, being innocent, but the two rich fathers paid for their sons' theft. A great scandal to scholars, they being both students, and so the matter was silenced; but if any other student had done the samen, Cant would have cried out against the samen maliciously in the pulpit, and seen them put to the college yetts, wherein they without punition were creditably kept."

We suspect the old Aberdeen magistrates were wiser than the Ministers, for among their customs was the sending round of officials "to taste the drink." They were resolved that no poison should be in the cup they loved in common with all their townsfolk,—and then a murderer who destroyed life or brain under the names of distiller or brewer, ran a fair chance of being hanged. The wisdom of our ancestors is not such a myth as we thought for! That of the magistracy of "Bon-Accord" was as "superlative" as the beauty and merits of the women. What a chance had the rising generation when schoolmasters were licensed to teach "the poor for God's sake, and the rich for reason; and nothing to be paid except they be 'profited'"!

Romance writers lacking the small matter of imagination will find plots all ready prepared for them in the accounts of feuds between great houses, wherein the element of passion is grandly and permanently fixed at "*stormy*." These, however, are too long for extract; and we turn, therefore, from romance to reality, to give another sample of that stern reality "Cumberland" and of other "imps of fame":

"The Duke of Cumberland arrived in Aberdeen on the 27th February, 1746, and was welcomed in the Schoolhill by a deputation of the Magistrates, who conducted him to his lodgings in the Guestrow, through streets lined with the burgesses and citizens. It was at first proposed that his Royal Highness should reside in the Marischal College, but the apartments having been pronounced unfit for his accommodation, he took up his abode in the house of Mr. Alexander Thomson, Advocate. He occupied this mansion for six weeks, during which time he made use of every kind of provisions found in the house—coals, candles, ales, or other liquors in the cellars, and the milk of his (Mr. Thomson's) cow; bed and table linen, which were very much spoiled and abused; he broke up a press, in which Mrs. Thomson had lodged a considerable quantity of sugars, and whereof he took every grain weight. When about to march from Aberdeen, he left six guineas to the three servants of the house, but did not make the least compliment or requital to Mr. Thomson for the so long and free use of his house, furniture, and provisions, nor so much as call for his landlord or landlady to return them thanks. Perhaps an excuse for this rude and boorish demeanour might be found in the cares and anxieties which troubled the ducal mind; but apology were superfluous for the amiable thefts of one of the gallant officers of his suite. The well-known General Hawley having obtained possession of the dwelling of Mrs. Gordon of Hallhead, on the understanding that everything was to be locked up, sent a messenger on the morning after his entry, demanding all the keys. 'My answer,' says Mrs. Gordon, 'was that my maid was gone to market, and that as soon as she returned she should carry them to him; but before she did return I received a second message, that he would have them that

minute or he would break open all the locks. I then sent him the keys by his messenger.' In the evening the lady was waited on by Major Wolfe, who informed her that, 'though her loyalty was unsuspected, by the Duke of Cumberland and General Hawley's order, she was deprived of everything except the clothes upon her back.' The officer having politely added 'that he would use his interest with his Royal Highness to obtain for her any particular thing she could have a mind to,' 'I then desired,' she continues, 'to have my tea; but the Major told me it was very good, and that tea was scarce in the army, so he did not believe I could have it. The same answer was made me when I asked for my chocolate. I mentioned several other things, particularly my china. That, he told me, there was a great deal of it very pretty, and that they were fond of china themselves; but, as they had no ladies travelling with them, I might, perhaps, have some of it.' Mrs. Gordon represented her grievances to the Duke by a petition. But, though assured that everything should be restored to her—'when I sent,' she says, 'for a pair of breeches for my son, for a little tea for myself, for a bottle of ale, for some flour to make bread because there was none to be bought in the town, all was refused me.' But the magnanimous Hawley was not content with the unrestrained use of the chattels. 'On the eve of his departure, he packed up,' says the lady, 'every bit of china I had, all my bedding and table linen, every book, my repeating clock, my worked screen, every rag of my husband's clothes, the very hat, breeches, night-gown, shoes, and what shirts there was of the child's, twelve tea-spoons, strainer and tongs, the japanned board on which the chocolate and coffee cups stood, and put them on board of a ship in the night time.' The best tea equipage was directed to the Duke of Cumberland, at St. James's, and the set of coloured table china was directed in the same manner. The rest of the things were directed to General Hawley. 'In short,' says the lady, 'a house so plundered, I believe, was never heard of. It is not 600*l.* would make up my loss; nor have I at this time a single table-cloth, napkin, or towel, tea-cup, glass, or any one convenience.' After these heroic actions, the Duke departed from Aberdeen on the 8th of April, leaving behind him a garrison of 200 men, who were stationed in Gordon's Hospital, which was fortified by a ditch and rampart, and dignified with the title of Fort Cumberland. On the extinction of the rebellion the Magistrates presented the freedom of the town to the victor of Culloden, 'to whom they paid,' says Kennedy, 'many high compliments on his bravery and *good conduct*.'"

We close the volume with an incident exactly a hundred years old, and worth extracting:—

"On Friday night last, there was a *mourning concert*, at the concert Hall, on account of his late Majesty's death. There were upwards of one hundred ladies, all in deep mourning, besides a great number of gentlemen. There were anthems sung, and the music solemn and suitable to the occasion; and the whole performance was reckoned by connoisseurs exquisitely good, and gave great satisfaction to the audience."

The idea of making money and creating "great satisfaction" out of the death of George the Second is exquisite and characteristic; but the volume abounds with indications of character, both individual and national.

History of the Press in France—[*Histoire Politique et Littéraire, &c.*] By Eugène Hattin. 5 vols. (Paris, Poulet-Malassis.)

An investigation into the origin of newspapers is one of the most curious and interesting that can be made. We can hardly conceive the immense vacuum that would be felt in modern society if, for a month only, Europe were to be deprived of its journals. In fact, our social condition may be said to rest on the daily press. It is therefore worth while to trace the birth and growth of this great power in a country like France.

It appears that journalism awoke almost simultaneously in France, England, Germany and Italy in the sixteenth century. The religious wars, and the violent controversies to which they gave rise, were probably the original cause of the great thirst for information which arose in various parts of the world. Who published the first periodical newspaper is a controverted question. Suffice it to say, that the once generally received notion, that the old word *Gazette* came from Venice, where a daily report of commercial news was supposed to be sold for a small coin called a *Gazetta*, is without foundation,—at least, no trace of any such paper has yet been found. Newspapers were at first distributed in manuscript,—but as soon as the art of printing was diffused throughout Europe, this easy mode of increasing the circulation was generally adopted. At the same time, manuscripts were not altogether laid aside, for we find one of the first English journals—*The Evening Post* — complaining that so many people in the country still paid 3*l.* or 4*l.* sterling annually for these manuscripts, when a regular printed paper could be supplied to them at a far less cost.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Theophraste Renaudot, after having established an agency for news in Paris, commenced making manuscript copies of the most curious and interesting facts thus collected,—but finding his task too laborious, he asked permission of Cardinal Richelieu to print these papers periodically, which permission was granted, and Renaudot gave the title of *Gazette* to the first number of his newspaper, which was issued on the 30th of May, 1631, and was published regularly once a week. This collection, which was continued till the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789, comprised 161 volumes. It is worth remarking, that the publication of two editions of the same paper on the same day is not of modern date. From the year 1762 until 1778, the *Gazette*—or rather *Recueil des Gazettes*, which was its title—had two different editions, one in small type in two columns, the other in large type, with the line running through the whole page. The insertions in this paper cost 30 sous for thirty lines, and 7 sous per line when the article exceeded the thirty lines. As may be imagined, under the reign of monarchs like Louis the Thirteenth and Louis the Fourteenth, the *Gazette* was allowed no liberty of opinion, and a vigorous censorship was exercised over its contents. In 1762, the *Gazette* appeared twice a week, and cost 12 livres a year. The title was changed to *Gazette de France*, and the royal arms were printed on the first page.

It is a curious fact, that in England as well as in France the writers of newspapers, that new institution so eminently useful to the interests of the nation, were at first looked upon with great disapprobation,—and Ben Jonson and Shirley treated them very contemptuously in their comedies. Mdlle. de Longueville, afterwards Duchess of Nemours, wishing to be kept *au courant* of the weekly news in Paris, enlisted Loret, one of the poets of the day, in her service, who undertook the task after a somewhat original and difficult fashion. He printed his *Muse Historique* in short rhymed verses, in 1652. Two years previously he had distributed his chronicle in manuscript,—but this new form of gazette was so eagerly sought after, that he was obliged to put his popular newspaper into type, and for fifteen years it continued to appear periodically. It is still a very curious collection, containing in more than 400,000 verses all the principal events of that epoch.

The political newspaper, as we understand it now, was not then known,—and if it had been attempted France would have been too hot to live in; but in 1672 sprang up another literary paper, *Le Mercure Galant*, which under the successive names of *Nouveau Mercure* and *Mercure de France*, lived long enough to reach the enormous bulk of 1,800 volumes, and expired only at the beginning of the present century. From the latter end of the seventeenth until the middle of the eighteenth century a great many other weekly and monthly journals were published in France, but all of a literary or scientific character.

The first daily political paper was the *Journal de Paris, ou Poste du Soir*, published in 1777, seventy-five years after the first London daily newspaper, *The Daily Courant*, as it was called, of which the first number bears the date of March 11, 1702. The French editor took his idea and borrowed his title from the *London Evening Post*. Anterior to the *Journal de Paris* as a political paper was *La Clef du Cabinet des Princes de l'Europe*, called also *Journal de Verdun*, commenced in 1704, and officially suppressed in 1776; but it only appeared monthly, and did not therefore answer to the necessity, more and more felt by the public, of possessing some daily information regarding the political events of Europe.

The first name that attracted attention in France as the political editor of a newspaper was the celebrated Linguet, who maintained his position for twenty years, and whose writings were exceedingly troublesome to the Government. In 1774 he became manager of the *Journal de Politique et de Littérature*, better known under the title of *Journal de Bruxelles*, although it was published in Paris. His satires spared nobody—ministers, parliament, princes, philosophers, all came under his lash. Two years later he was forced to retire, and a less violent politician undertook the editorship; but the paper fell to the ground altogether in 1783. Linguet was obliged to escape, first to Brussels, and then to England, where he published his 'Annales Politiques,' full of virulence and party-spirit. At length he was enticed back to Paris, where he was arrested and put into the Bastille. He remained there two years, and regained his liberty only to terminate his life soon after on a scaffold.

But before we arrive at the periodical press during the French Revolution, let us stop for a moment to consider a new phase of political journalism in France. For five or six years public attention had been divided between the stinging articles produced by Linguet and the *Courrier de l'Europe*, on the staff of which we find the celebrated names of Morande, Brissot de Warville, and the Count of Montlosier. This Anglo-French newspaper began to circulate in London in 1776, when England was yet almost a *terra incognita* to the rest of Europe. The political life, the laws and institutions of the country, were generally ignored. The projector of this new journal, which was published in French in London, promised, among other novel features, to give faithful extracts from the fifty-three newspapers which appeared every week in that metropolis. The *Courrier de l'Europe* was announced for publication twice a week, at the annual cost of 48 livres, or 6*d.* a number. It was in this paper that France and the Continent learned the details and the political complexion of the war with America, and it was instrumental in promulgating many of the revolutionary principles. In 1789 it ceased to exist.

For some years past the tide of that mighty ocean, Public Opinion, had been rapidly ascending, and it was destined in its course to overthrow all barriers against the free expression of popular hatred towards an oppressive

government. From May, 1789, until May, 1793, at least a thousand different newspapers appeared. "In the space of a few months," says Louis Blanc, "France was inundated with printed sheets of every tone and description—weekly, monthly, quarterly; royalist, radical, moderate, and frantic; distilling poison or emitting abuse, disseminating error, encouraging calumny, proclaiming facts, echoing every expression of passionate anger, irradiating every awakening idea." The titles alone of these periodicals occupy three pages of the work we are examining. It would be impossible in our limited space to enter into any detailed account of them; but many very curious particulars are recorded by M. Eugène Hattin in the fourth volume of his 'Histoire de la Presse.' Nearly 500 pages are filled with extracts and comments, which give an excellent sketch of that fearful period when shameless and unbridled passions availed themselves of the daily popular journals to propagate the most absurd and the most vindictive principles. Such a state of things could not last long, and the famous 18th Fructidor was the Saint-Barthélémy of journalism. It was revived under the First Consul; but only existed in a very decrepit state.

The work of M. Hattin is remarkable for its careful research, and for its impartial investigation of the various sources of information. The book will be read by those who feel an interest in that most powerful, popular and political engine, the Press.

A Handbook for Travellers in South Wales and its Borders, including the River Wye. With a Travelling Map. (Murray.)

It has been said of Wales, that she was conquered for her gain and subdued for her advantage; and though pretty phrases are not invariably based on truth, these well-sounding words are really as susceptible of demonstration as a mathematical problem. Some three centuries ago, the country was still panting after the exhaustion of long and savage wars. Its subjection did not suddenly turn to its profit. Between the period of its conquest under Edward the Second and the new administration of the province under Henry the Eighth, the valiant little Welshmen only sullenly acquiesced in the condition of things imposed on them, and had not yet learnt to turn that condition to advantage. They had been an essentially fighting race; to bear arms and to use them indicated their natural condition. They were not a producing people; and they hardly knew what vocation to take up, since their old one was to be exercised only under healthy restrictions. But this transition state at last found its limit. In 1560, one Richard Hanbury, a London goldsmith, tenant at Pontypool of a piece of land, for which he paid 9*s.* 4*d.* annually, discovered iron beneath the surface. He was obliged to smelt it with charcoal, and, in consequence, to denude the hills of their timber; but thenceforth commenced a new career for the whole Principality. We are now in 1860, and a more glorious tri-centenary was never celebrated by lucky country. Wales was no longer to be merely martial, but she was to be rich in some of the sinews of war. Her treasures of iron would have been of comparatively small value to her without her vast coal-fields, with the excellence of which our amiable neighbours, the French, are so well acquainted, that they are amongst the best customers in that particular market.

South Wales most abounds in these minerals; but the working of them has been productive of great profit to the Principality at large. The latter has been opened-out both for commerce and pleasure; and where men once assembled to cut each other's throats, and where only a solitary timid traveller was once occasionally to be seen, the sons of honest toil, with the gentlemen who profit by them, now assemble in larger numbers than were to be found in some of the old armies got together by native belligerent princes; while excursionists swarm over the land, and travellers wend or tarry without fear of brigands, though not without molestation from beggars, who love not the Saxon.

It need hardly be said that the "improvers" of Wales have had numerous adversaries. Coal and copper have made a thriving place of Swansea; but the race there was long conservative: and last century, when a great coal-owner substituted waggons for pack-horses for the transfer of the mineral through the town to the quay, he was menaced by the people with prosecution, "for turning the beer in their cellars sour by the jolting of his heavy carts."

Altogether, proprietors here have been men of great spirit and energy where the furtherance of their interests was concerned. Thus, the Welsh anthracite coal used to be considered practically useless; but about a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Crane discovered that, by using hot instead of cold blast, the anthracite made excellent iron,—a discovery which has subsequently built up many a fortune. Of the mineral districts and their population, the author of 'Murray' thus speaks:—

"The vast population which occupies the mineral districts offer a never-failing market for the farmers for many miles round; those who are near enough supplying the more immediate agricultural produce, while those of Cardiganshire traverse the country with their light carts filled with salt butter and bacon. Until lately the mining population was a great deal too busy in the bowels of the earth to think of what might be done on the surface; but within the last few years a great saving must have been effected by the enclosure of large quantities of waste land, on which good though rather late crops are grown. Even Merthyr, smoke-blackened and coal-grimed as it is, possesses its Agricultural and Horticultural Association, the effects of which have been in many instances to cover the desolate-looking 'tips' and rubbish-heaps with rows of potatoes or turnips. Besides the actual amount of produce, it will be easily imagined what a softening influence such tastes and occupations have upon the hitherto rude miners and colliers. The character of this section of the Welsh population has wonderfully improved in the last ten or fifteen years, which must be a source of congratulation to those who remember the lawlessness and ignorance which characterized Chartism, and the fearful riots to which it gave birth. Of course where the amount of labour is so enormous, misunderstandings will often arise, which if not adjusted cause strikes and bitter feelings between master and man; but even these latter, unfortunate as they are, are seldom or never marked by appeals to physical force. This improvement must be ascribed principally to education and the force of public opinion, which amongst this class of people is a powerful motive. It must be confessed that Dissenters have been the principal agents in humanizing and softening the mass, the Church of Wales having been, with a few honourable exceptions, deplorably backward in seeking their flocks. Throughout the whole of the country a very great change is apparent; the number of churches and schools have very much increased both in the dioceses of Llandaff and St. David's, and a more earnest spirit is apparent both amongst clergy and laymen. Whether the Church has done very much in coping with Dissent seems doubtful; and it is to be feared that not very much will be done until the hostility of feeling evinced by many of both parties, but principally of the latter, is considerably mitigated. As might be naturally expected, the number of dissenting chapels is very much greater in the mining districts than in any other part of Wales, and indeed bears a marked superiority to buildings of the Established Church; but then it must be remembered that these are the very districts which have far outgrown any parochial ministerings; and that, as a private speculation, it is far more easy to run up a meeting-house than it is to provide a church."

So far of the "ministry," but what of the proprietary? Let us look into Merthyr-Tydvil, which, in the last half-century, has risen from an insignificant village to a town of 70,000 inhabitants:—

"It might have been supposed that a large portion of that wealth, which has on the whole found its way to each class in its degree, would have manifested itself in the arts of cleanliness, and that the metropolis of the iron trade would have exhibited in a pre-eminent degree the characteristics of a well-built, well-ordered town. This, however, has been the case to a very limited extent only; and, although the apathy of the inhabitants has, within the last few years, been stirred up, and public opinion has shamed the wealthy proprietors out of their neglect, much remains to be done. The streets are now lighted and drained under the superintendence of a Local Board, and a suburb of neat villa-like houses has sprung up in the south portion of the town; but the rows of workmen's cottages which form the mass have still many deficiencies, and more particularly that of water. Although the town is surrounded by clear and copious springs, and the river Taff flows through it, clean water is still a desideratum, which it is to be hoped will be soon supplied, as there appears to be at last a chance of the establishment of large water-works, a *quæstio vexata* which has agitated Merthyr for the last ten years. As may be expected, the usual consequences of such a state of things has followed: fever, smallpox, and cholera have from time to time reaped a rich harvest amongst the inhabitants. From calculations of the Health of Towns Association it appeared that, while at Tregaron in Cardiganshire, the most healthy district in South Wales, 12·1 per cent. of the population live to between 80 and 90, in Merthyr only 2·6 per cent. attain to it. For this state of things there was no excuse. It stands 500 ft. above the sea, open to the sun and wind, and on declivities sufficiently steep, with the aid of the frequent rains, to keep the streets free from all accumulations. It is surrounded by lofty mountains on every side, from whence at night the view is wild and vivid in the extreme, the whole valley being lighted up with the glow of the different works."

As great a contrast between things past and present offers itself at Cardiff. In the castle there, during three dozen years, Robert, the rightful heir of William the Norman, suffered a weary imprisonment. Around the once desolate spot there is now a teeming life of freemen. The late Marquis of Bute so clearly saw the importance and the certain prosperity of Cardiff, that he staked his whole estate in projecting and carrying out the great Bute Docks. The Stuart family improved the property they obtained by marriage with an heiress, and the head of the house is of more importance now than was the old owner in ancient times, when the Lord of Coity was compelled to follow the Lord of Cardiff wherever he went whenever he came in the neighbourhood of Coity to hunt. Cardiff was once only noticeable for its dullness and its poverty; but in these more lively days it is a bustling and prosperous town, reckoning its exports of coal and iron by millions of tons, its shipping by thousands, and their tonnage, again, by millions. Having thus glanced at the land, let us now turn to some of those who have figured upon it.

To people who see, in the places where great men have been born, or where they distinguished themselves, shrines worthy of excursionist-pilgrims, South Wales is pecu-

liarly attractive. These great personages embrace a wide variety of individuals—from the not over-orthodox Pelagius to the truculent Judge Jeffreys; from Crookback Richard to that other Richard, the irresistible Beau Nash. At Swansea was born the father of English poetry, Gower. Near Carmarthen, at the farm of Ty Gwyn, Steele is said to have written his 'Constant Lovers'; and from Welsh scenery Dyer derived much of the native beauty which has conferred life upon his verses. South Wales is, however, less proud, perhaps, of any of these than it is of De Barri, that Giraldus Cambrensis whose birthplace, at Manorbeer, once the pleasantest locality in all Wales, is now so drear and desolate. In this portion, too, of the Principality Wesley first preached, laying the foundations of that dissenting edifice and strength, in comparison with which the Established Church, however willing, appears in Wales so weak and unenergetic. While the immediate followers of that great Reformer were doing much for religion in the Principality, a strolling company of "vagabonds" was doing something for the stage. Old Roger Kemble, with his children, born here and there, in public-houses, or in uncertain homes for the nonce, was giving new voice in Wales to the old and neglected dramatic poets. If the Welsh celebrities are thus of great variety, it is further to be seen that the same variety may be discerned in distinguished members of the same family. Vaughan of Dunraven was an assassin who built up a fortune by holding out delusive lights to ships in distress, which he plundered when, trusting to his false guidance, they had run upon the rocks. But these Vaughans seem to have become civilized by courtly favours, and one of them, the Earl of Carberry, gave refuge, and more than refuge, to Jeremy Taylor, when an asylum and protection were of the utmost importance to that celebrated scholar and divine. In illustrious thieves, also, South Wales is remarkably rich or unfortunate, according as people look upon these personages and their doings. Some of them were as witty as they were unscrupulous, —great rascals only because their incomes were uncertain. When they could get hold of an heiress with some valuable acres of land and a fixed revenue, the plausible rogues settled down as respectable married men, subscribed to local charities, and went duly to church.

This last process, however, did not call for much sacrifice of time, that is, if many districts enjoyed the same privilege possessed by the people of Bedwelty, who had a right to have a sermon preached to them once a month, if they chose to ask for it!

Before leaving this matter of great men, we will remark, that Usk cannot (as is here suggested) claim Edward the Fourth for one of its native sons. His common designation of Edward of Rouen, by which he is called in old histories, clearly points to another birthplace. We will also direct the author's attention to one or two passages which will require to be revised for a second edition. The introduction of the Flemings into Wales seems to be variously accounted for. They are said, in one place, to have been invited from Flanders by Henry the First; in another, to have been driven out of their own country by inundations. So, of the death of Llewellyn, the last of the native princes of Wales, two accounts are given, at pages 76 and 108, where not only do the details vary, but the dates differ by ten years.

We have spoken of the wit and the impudence of Welsh thieves; and there is something laughable in the fact, that throughout this book the like qualities are to be traced nowhere except in the Bishops of the see. Here is a striking record:—

"Llandaff is a place of high antiquity, and if not the first Christian fane erected in this island, was certainly the seat of the first Christian bishopric, having been founded early in the fifth century. The first bishops were Dubritius and Teilo, still revered as holy persons throughout the Principality. Bishop Urban, consecrated 1108, commenced the cathedral (though perhaps all that he built was a portion of the presbytery), which was completed by his successors down to Bishop Marshall. The see was utterly impoverished at and soon after the Reformation, when the Bishop caused himself to be announced at court as the Bishop of 'Aff,' informing the sovereign in the quaint humour of the age that the land was taken away. Although many of its later prelates held considerable Church preferment elsewhere, none of their wealth has been given or bequeathed to the restoration of their cathedral. About 1717 Llandaff was in serious danger of being abolished altogether, a proposition having been entertained of moving the see elsewhere. In 1730, however, the sum of 7,000*l.* was collected for the purpose of preventing the whole building from going to ruin, and sufficient evidence of the villanous manner in which this money was expended is given in the Italian doorway and façade which at present shut off the choir from the nave. Brother Esni was the last Dean of Llandaff, in 1120, and from that time for more than 700 years that office was vacant until the appointment, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of Dean Knight, by whom the new works were begun."

As a parallel, or a contrast, with the above, the following brief history of St. David's, and an illustration of the character of one of its Bishops, are not less striking:—

"The history of the see commences about the end of the fifth century, when St. David, who had succeeded the holy Dubritius as Archbishop at Caerleon, removed the see to the wilds of Menevia, though by some it is supposed that St. Patrick established a monastery in still earlier times. Amongst the pupils attracted by St. David's learning and piety were St. Aidan, St. Teilo, and Paternus, the patron-saint of Llanbadarn. It was about this time that the Pelagian heresy was checked by the preaching of St. David at the great synod held at Llandewi Brefi. The present cathedral was built by Bishop Peter de Leia in 1176, after it had 'beene often destroyed in former times by Danes and other pyrats,' although in successive years it became much dilapidated, at one time by the fall of the tower, which crushed the choir and transepts, and at another by an earthquake, to which the very insecure-looking bulging of the north wall of the nave may be attributed. At the hands of different prelates it underwent different degrees of enlargement and decoration, according to the devotion or architectural capabilities of each, though of all the long line of bishops, Gower, who flourished in the fourteenth century, did more to adorn it than any other. In contrast with whom stands Bishop Barlow, in 1536, who not content with alienating much of the Church property, is said to have stripped the lead off the Bishop's Palace as well as from the castle at Llawhawden, in order that he might provide portions for his five daughters, who married five bishops."

Neither Episcopacy nor Dissent has rooted out a certain belief in old traditions, or a certain modified observation of ancient customs. St. Gower's poultices of red clay are still held specific for certain complaints. The fissure in the mountain near Abergavenny is still believed to have been caused by the earthquake which attended the Crucifixion; and the resting of a corpse on a stone, with the psalm sung over it, to release it from evil ere it is consigned to the grave, is supposed to be a relic and a modification of some old mortal fashion of the Druid priests and Celtic people.

Of the old families who have long held land in Wales, this volume contains many interesting notices,—among them are the Nevilles who have been seised of the lordship of Abergavenny uninterruptedly since the reign of Henry the Third; and the Myricks, who hold an exhibition-house, with a charge of admission tariffed at one shilling per head. For its notices of families alone, the book would have a certain value; but, in fact, its interest is of a more general description. The traveller, with these pages in hand, may go over the country in intelligent companionship, whatever may be his object; and when his travels are concluded for the season, the 'Handbook for South Wales' will serve to keep up in his mind the memory of many a fact worth cherishing.

NEW NOVELS.

Lady Aubrey; or, What Shall I Do? By the Author of 'Every Day.' (Saunders, Otley & Co.) —'Lady Aubrey' is a thoroughly "amiable" novel,—all the persons contained in it partaking more or less of warm milk and water. Lady Aubrey, the heroine of the tale, is a remarkably pleasing young woman, leading a highly fashionable life in London, and spending the greater portion of her time in continually asking herself the question,—'What shall I do?' Her husband (a very "nice, kind man") and her father, Mr. Colville, partners in a large banking-house in the City, become suddenly impoverished, and Lady Aubrey answers her question by submitting with angelic patience to live at "a beautiful villa," near R—— Park. She even cheerfully puts up with the inconvenience of possessing only two carriages and four horses, "six women servants, a butler and footman (who has to go out with the carriage), a coachman and groom." In addition to these hardships, Lady Aubrey has the mortification of finding that her quondam friends are less *empressés* in their invitations than on former occasions, and is constantly overhearing rather cutting remarks upon "the folly of a woman whose husband is ruined" appearing at parties in London, so, for the future, she very wisely determines to remain at home, where she devotes herself to her mother, and converts her court-trains into cloaks for her baby. No sooner, however, has Lady Aubrey been brought, by dint of these misfortunes, to a state of mind bordering upon perfection, than an old gentleman unexpectedly makes his appearance upon the stage, and very soon dies, leaving her in possession of his "almost boundless wealth," which she, of course, employs solely in works of charity and benevolence, and becomes, we are delighted to learn, "a practically religious character." So much for Lady Aubrey! But we have also the history of another family, of the name of Hall, who appear to have no connexion whatever with the Aubreys, unless the circumstance of their suffering from the failure of the same bank can be reckoned as a very remote one. The young ladies of this family are, of course, all pretty, gentle and accomplished. The young gentlemen are equally good-looking and prepossessing, but have an unfortunate tendency to enter the army, get into difficulties, and meet with severe accidents. However, they are blessed with devoted friends, who go about paying all their little bills, fortunes pour in from obliging uncles, and they meet with no lack of moneyed ladies, who fall in love with them on the spot, till each member of the Hall family is finally provided with a suitable partner, a country-house, and a good fortune, so that we are left in no sort of anxiety as to *their* future welfare. Altogether, 'Lady Aubrey' is a pretty story, told in simple, unaffected language, and the characters have the merit of conversing very much as real, live men and women might do, under similar circumstances, though they certainly say nothing very original, nor do anything particularly exciting. The moral of the book seems to be contained in the lines of Longfellow, quoted at the end:—

> Oh! fear not in a world like this,
> And thou shalt know, ere long,
> Know, how sublime a thing it is
> To suffer, and be strong.

If, however, a woman has to undergo no greater

"suffering" in the course of her life than the very mitigated woe which befalls Lady Aubrey and her friends, she may consider herself a singularly fortunate person. Indeed, we fear she must be painfully weak, if she is unable to meet such adversities with becoming fortitude and even "sublimity."

The Daughters of Merville. By S. J. West. (Newby.)—The author of this work is entirely incompetent to her undertaking. There must have been, we suppose, some reason why she attempted the task of writing a novel: we have only to record that she has not succeeded.

The Man of Destiny: a Romance of Modern History. By L. A. Chamerovzow. 2 vols. (Newby.)—There are three romances jammed together in these volumes, without any other natural connexion than their propinquity. His Imperial Majesty Louis Napoleon carries on his share of the book,—from his election as President of the Republic to the moment when he is proclaimed Emperor: he minds his own business, and is barely on speaking terms with any of the other characters. Mark Aveling is a revival of Mrs. Trollope's American hero, John Jefferson Whitlaw: he has dealings with a lawyer, who is as like Ralph Nickleby as if he were his brother; and there is a revival of poor old Newman Noggs in the person of the attorney's clerk. Leonard Wray and his half-sister are two remarkably foolish individuals, as destitute of character as of colour,—mere white sticks, to be shifted about as the incidents of the story drift them. The sister is a slave, whom her father had omitted to set free before his death, because her brother objected to recognizing the fact, that she was not born free! The whole story is a wonderful jumble of old novels and old newspapers, as incoherent and ill contrived as bad workmanship can make them. The story reads like a melodrama which has been cut down to fit certain pieces of scenery, and to finish off the various acts with striking situations or thrilling incidents, entirely regardless of the sense of the dialogue or the intelligibility of the story. It might be made into a play for a theatre where the audience care for what they see more than for what they hear.

Carstone Rectory: a Story. By George Graham. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—George Graham, or the young lady who writes under this name, has no vocation for writing stories: she has nothing in the world to tell, and she tells it stupidly and ill. 'Carstone Rectory' is not up to the lowest low-water mark of commonplace. We have read charming tales made out of materials quite as slight as those which make up the story before us. A young clergyman, who does not quite know his own mind, after hovering undecided betwixt two young ladies, chooses the prettiest and silliest,—though he has reason to believe his flirtation with the other has won as much of her heart as a discreet young woman will allow to go on an uncertainty. Of course, he repents his blindness at leisure when too late;—poetical and practical justice is rendered to his slighted love by a young baronet, of more virtues and revenues than we can recollect;—the young clergyman is jilted by the lady of his choice,—who is, in her turn, disappointed in her aspirations after a court-dress and diamonds, and is left at the end of the book a discontented spinster, alternating between Bath and Cheltenham. There is not a lively page in the book, not an individual in whom the reader feels the smallest interest,—the style and story are alike flat and foolish.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Life of the Rev. Thomas Coke, D.C.L. By J. W. Etheridge, M.A. (Mason.)—Dr. Coke, a good, zealous man, was during many years, in which Methodism was struggling to consolidate and arrange for itself a separate existence among religious sects, Wesley's right-hand man. Thus, naturally, he was by some bystanders looked to as Wesley's successor; by other more jealous folk questioned and sifted and appraised, as one given to take too much on himself. Now, when the facts of his life—its casual mistakes—its constant industry in missionary proselytism—its occasionally impatient outbreaks of zeal, followed by expositions of patient apology—come to be set in order, we perceive that he was a man of the second class. Whatever may have been Wesley's mistakes, superstitions, cleavings to Orthodoxy and Dissent in the same embrace—autocratic attempts to control and apportion opinion and faith,—whatever there may have been empirical in the orator's practising on the nerves of excitable people about him, the Founder of Methodism was a great, creative man;—Dr. Coke was a good man, a zealous imitator, indefatigable in disposing of his life and energy,—but in no respect (to judge from this record) qualified to wear the mantle of any departed Prophet. He was trusted by Wesley,—he went, as viceroy of the Methodist monarch, several times to America. He wished, when an older man, to promulgate the views and tenets of his sect in India, and died during the passage. But, seeing (to trust our author) that there have been sundry biographies of Dr. Coke already written and acknowledged by the Connexion, we are not here brought by any humour or detail or facts added to facts gone before to perceive the need of an improved and enlarged life of Dr. Coke.

Life of the Rev. Charles Edward Herbert Orpen, M.D. By Mrs. Lefanu. (Westerton.) — This biography of another of the philanthropists is less valuable than Dr. Coke's Life, precisely because it is more amusing. That with all Dr. Orpen's good intentions, his character was marked by a certain instability may be gathered from the story of his life and labours. For many years, as a Dublin physician in considerable practice, he occupied himself in founding the National Deaf and Dumb School, with every success by way of result. Then some dream of educating his sons in a peculiar manner made him throw up his practice in the Irish metropolis and establish himself as a schoolmaster at Birkenhead, over against Liverpool. This scheme not answering, he took orders, and during the last years of his life officiated as clergyman in one of the settlements at the Cape of Good Hope. Dr. Orpen is described by Mrs. Lefanu as always earnest to do good; but she writes of her friend in that enthusiastic spirit which will not admit the possibility of blemish, and the tone of warm-hearted exaggeration which pervades this book inevitably destroys our trust in her powers as a biographer.

History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph. By George B. Prescott. (Trübner & Co.)—As might have been expected, Mr. Prescott takes a very national view of the questions connected with the discovery and science of the Electric Telegraph. He professes to have investigated the claims of the several inventors and improvers with elaborate care: and has evidently mastered the literature of the subject, besides being thoroughly qualified in a practical sense; but he cannot, to all appearance, avoid giving way to an intensely American partiality. This must always be allowed, indeed, when a sober writer quotes doggrel glorifications of his countrymen, and allows balladmongers to disfigure the seriousness of such a topic as electricity. Apart from its bias, however, Mr. Prescott's work is one of utility, as bringing together, in a manual form, accompanied by a synoptical table of contents and an alphabetical index, the main facts and figures which bear on the origin and development of the Electric Telegraphic system in Europe and America. The first section, entitled 'Preliminary Notions,' deals with the general theory of electricity, illustrating it in ample detail. The second treats generally of electricity as a telegraphic power. The third contains a full and interesting account of every apparatus now at work, whether in the New or in the Old World. A fourth is devoted to subterranean and submarine lines. In a fifth, Mr. Prescott shows the actual state and progress of electric telegraphic enterprise. He then discusses the various applications of the principle, the difficulties to be encountered, whether in earth or water, and, reverting to earlier efforts in pursuit of the same objects, closes with a chapter of intelligent remarks on magnetism.

Lord Brougham's Law Reforms; comprising the Acts and Bills introduced and carried by him through the Legislature since 1811, with an Analytical Review of Them. By Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart. (Longman & Co.)—A horse that would keep up a Derby pace for a thousand miles might afford some idea of the rapidity and endurance of Lord Brougham. Whenever the time shall arrive for a review of his whole life (which time, we trust, may still be far distant), it will be found that his history is the story of our entire social progress during the present century. The present volume gives an outline of his career as a law-reformer, and shows an amount of work done which would appear too great for any one mind; but which, in fact, has formed but a portion of the labours of Lord Brougham, whose idea of rest, as Sydney Smith said, is to do the work of only three men. This publication is but a reproduction of a portion of a former work, which was reviewed in the *Athenæum*. That work was swelled to an enormous size by the addition of all the Acts and Bills themselves, and was of the size of a large family Bible. We have too good an opinion of the public taste to suppose that any person peruses an Act or a Bill voluntarily. We, therefore, consider the alteration which has omitted the Acts and Bills in the present volume, retaining the summaries, to be a vast improvement. In its present form, we can recommend the work for the perusal of all who would learn how much may be effected by the constant activity of a single mind.

Pauline; or, Buried Alive: a Novel, by the Author of 'Monte Christo,' translated by J. Hay Hodgson (Hodgson), is a bit of melo-drama, in seeming rather than reality, fierce and thrilling. Feeble blue-fire is not to be endured—a storm that affrights nobody is apt to be rather duller than the most leaden of entire calms. This novel,—the eighth of a new series issued by the publishers of "The Parlour Library,"—is better translated than the average; but it was not worth translation.

Mr. Barnard Smith has published a series of Examination Papers, entitled *Exercises in Arithmetic*, Part I. (Macmillan), and adapted to his treatise on that subject. It is scarcely necessary to add, that they comprise an excellent collection of examples, which may be used with advantage by all.—Little need be said of Mr. J. A. Meen's *Historical and Descriptive Geography of Palestine* (Sunday-School Union). We decidedly prefer the work on the same subject in Messrs. Chambers's "Educational Series." The illustrations and general getting-up of this volume are of an inferior order.—An excellent *German Reading-Book; consisting of German Tales, Anecdotes, Fables and Poetry,* by W. H. Just (Longman & Co.), has lately appeared. The pieces selected are of a more entertaining cast, and, at the same time, more judiciously arranged, with a view to suit the gradual advance of the learner, than is often the case. We should have preferred to have the meanings, which are given at the bottom of the page, at the end of the book.—It is a sufficient commendation to say of M. Gasc's *Second French Book* (Bell & Daldy), that it is a fitting sequel to his 'First French Book,' which it resembles in general plan and arrangement. The lessons for translation both ways are well adapted to illustrate and impress upon the memory the grammatical principles, which are stated with great accuracy and clearness.—There is, also, much valuable matter in *French Studies,* by A. Havet (Simpkin & Co.); consisting of graduated conversations, easy exercises to be done at sight, and reading-lessons from standard French authors. The chief fault in this, as in other works by the same author, is, that it is too large to be got through in any reasonable time.—The Rev. J. Hunter is determined candidates for Civil Service Examinations shall not fail for want of assistance from him. He has lately supplied them with editions of Shakspeare's 'Henry the Eighth' and Johnson's 'Rasselas'; and now he appears with *An Introduction to the Writing of Précis or Digests* (Longman & Co.), which contains copies of letters written in the public offices and extracts from other official documents, as exercises for practice in the art in question. There is very little in the directions and explanations here given which any tolerably-educated youth would require to be told.—*The True Distinction between Adjectives*

and Adverbs, by the Rev. J. Fander (D. Nutt), is a sixpenny pamphlet, which may be of use to some who are not thoroughly grounded in grammar.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aunt Mavor's Everlasting Picture-Book for Boys, royal 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Barzillai; or, the Triumph of Mercy, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Beard's Reasons Why I am a Unitarian, 2nd edit. revised, 2s. cl.
Bridges's Popular Manual of Phrenology, 12mo. 1s. swd.
Brown's Elements of Musical Science, cr. 8vo. 21s. cloth.
Collins's Woman in White, 3rd edit. 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Collins's Perfect Ready Reckoner, new edit. 32mo. 1s. bound.
Constable's Educ. Series, 'Fourth English Reading-Book,' 1s. 6d.
Dawes's Suggestive Hints on Secular Education, 8th edit. 2s. 3d. cl.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, new edit. complete, fc. 8vo. 4s. cl.
Dudley Castle Miscellany, Original Papers, fc. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Evans's Discount Tables, 17th edit. royal 4to. 21s. half-bound.
Fowler's Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology, 2s. cl.
Giles's Key to the Classics, Æschylus, Vol. 1, 18mo. 3s. swd.
Giles's Key to the Classics, St. Paul's Epistles, Pt. 2, 18mo. 2s. 6d.
Glenny's Farming for the Million, 3rd edit. 1s.
Groves's Greek and English Dictionary, 14th edit. 8vo. 12s. bound.
Guthrie's Memoir, by Wm. Mitchell, 3rd edit. 12mo. 1s. swd.
Handbook for Travellers in Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire, 7s. 6d.
Hankinson's Poems, 5th edit. fc. 8vo. 7s. cl.
Hardships made Easy, illust. cr. 8vo. 1s. cl.
Harrison (the late Ann), Memoranda of, by Best, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
History of the British Settlements in India, fc. 8vo. 4s. cl.
Hollingshead's Odd Journeys In and Out of London, 7s. 6d. cl.
How to make Miniature Pumps and a Fire-Engine, fc. 8vo. 1s. cl.
Jacquot on French Pronunciation or Reading, 12mo. 9d. swd.
Langley School, by Author of 'The Kings of England,' 3 ed. 2s. 6d.
Macpherson's Practice of Judicial Com. of Privy Council, 18s. cl.
Malan's The Baptized Family, tr. by Mulligan, fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Marcy's The Prairie and Overland Traveller, fc. 8vo. cl. 3s. 6d.
Maberly's First Praxis of Latin Composition, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Mitchell's The Under-Ground Railroad, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Neale's Stories of the Crusades, 2nd edit. fc. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Nelson's My Wife's Pin-Money; or, Marriage in Extremes, 5s. cl.
Nelson's The Emigrant's Daughter: a Novel, fc. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Newland's Confirmation and First Communion, 3rd ed. 7s. 6d. cl.
Pearson's Stories on the Eight Beatitudes, 3rd edit. 18mo. 1s. cl.
Post-Office Directory of Birmingham, with Warwick, &c., 36s. cl.
Prideaux's Practical Guide for Churchwardens, 9th ed. 6s. 6d. bds.
Riego's Andalusian Knitting and Netting-Book, square, 1s. swd.
St. Helier's Travels not far from Home, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, fc. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Short Hints on Short-Hand, by a *Times* Reporter, fc. 8vo. 1s. cl.
Stafford's Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, new edit. 10s. 6d. cl.
Theophilus to Autolycus, trans., with Notes, by Flower, 3s. 6d. cl.
Voltaire, Charles 12th, by M. Catty, new ed. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.
Wanostrocht's French Grammar, by Tarver, new edit. 12mo. 4s.
Winslow's Divine Realities; or, Spiritual Reflections, 2s. 6d. cl.
Winslow's Hidden Life, 4th edit. fc. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Woman's Work, and a Chapter of Accidents, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Wood's Animal Traits and Characteristics, 2nd Ser. n. ed. 3s. 6d.
Yountt's The Horse, new ed. re-edited, &c. by Cecil, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

Our night bivouac on that lone ground,
The ruined castle on the hill,
Our sleeping soldiers scattered round,
The summer air so calm, so still,
The watchfires casting fitful light,—
Now deepest shadows here and there,
Now patches lurid-red or bright,—
All soft subsiding into where
The distant eastern sky began
To pale and streak with coming dawn;
That dawn the herald to each man
Of struggle 'gainst the yoke had gnawn
Into his soul: I see it now,—
The whole of that impressive scene,—
My fellow-soldiers lying low,
Steeped in their death-like sleep serene,—
(Alas, how soon it might be death
Itself, I thought!),—the night,—the morn,—
The starting up with earnest breath,—
The snatching up those arms we 'd borne
Already in the sacred cause,—
The eagerness of forming ranks,
Without a moment's stint or pause,—
To join the glorious brave phalanx
Of him who led us on to gain
Our heart's desire, our country's trust,
Full freedom from the galling chain
So long had crushed us in the dust.

We found him, Garibaldi, there,
Alert and ready for the strife;
His mouth firm-set, composed his air;
Yet in his eye a fire and life
That spoke his purpose glowing, strong,
Unquenchable, as from the first
It ever hath been: there among
Us all he stood, his look athirst
For action; quiet all the rest,
And calm, and simple; one brave hand
On sword, and one on hip; his breast
With no more corslet than the band
That carelessly about him girt
The red, the well-known martial shirt.

He sent our small battalion forth
To make a passage good across
A bridge of most important worth:
With some advantage, and some loss,
We faced a battery defended
By certain Naples *cacciatori:*
On this, we knew full well, depended
The great, the enviable glory,—
Achievement of the bridge. A roar
Of guns now summoned us away
And farther on: the thunderous pour
Of cannon, and the lightning play
Of bayonets, marked well the spot:
There stood our General, face to foe,
Unmoved amid the hail of shot,
As if he fated were, or no
Perception had of fatal risk;
Right cheerfully he looked, and brisk.

At sight of him, so gallant-brave,
So gay, in peril of his life,
My fellows burst into a rave
Of "*Viva Garibaldis!*" rife;
And "*Viva Italias*" rent the sky:
I led the charge, and on we rushed:
When, seeing us, he raised on high
Both arms; and, running towards me, crushed
Them down with heavy blow of fist
Upon my chest, out-shouting clear:—
"Go back, you madmen! Back! Desist!
You'll all be cut to pieces here!"*
But nothing could have thrust me back:
I saw, to gain that post was all
In all; a second rush, attack,
And charge, in front of cannon-ball
Not forty paces off: around
I glanced: but four or five were near,—
My faithful "*valorosi,*" bound
By brotherhood of buying dear
Our fondly-hoped success at last:
The path was strewn with dying, dead;
Some breathless struck, and prostrate cast,
With gaping wounds that oozed and bled;
Some staring wide with stiffening eye;
Some placid-smiling as a child;
Some with a last despairing cry,
A tortured prayer, or farewell wild.
Beside me kept my valiant friend,
The brave Lombardi, who had dashed
Among the foremost; a cruel rend
Of musket-shot his right hand smashed:
And I was struck upon the breast
So stunningly I almost thought
I must be killed; but then a test
I still survived was swiftly brought
In shape of pain,—another ball
Came piercing through my leg, and told
Me feelingly I lived: my fall
Was only groundward: whence I rolled
And crawled to shelter of a house:
Behind its corner there I found
A group of comrades refuged close,
With Garibaldi safe and sound;
Though near and round them flying still
The balls came whistling loud and shrill.

Brave Migliavacca sudden dropped,
A ball had struck him on the head;
Our eager talk it scarce had stopped,
Ere we beheld him lifeless, dead!
And while with pitying shuddering gaze
We looked upon him, Cozens next
Received a shot that open lays
His throat; but he with laugh unvext
Declares "'Tis nothing, not a wound
To signify." Ay, one and all,
We 'd reason to exult and sound
A victory; since that day's fall
Beheld us masters of the field,—
Th' important bridge was ta'en and passed,
Melazzo's self was forced to yield,—
A conquest surely not our last.

MARY COWDEN CLARKE.

Nice, Sept. 8, 1860.

* Garibaldi's actual words are even more roughly strenuous in his own vernacular:—"*In dietro, canaglia, che andate a far vi massacrare!*"

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich,
Sept. 18.

The late numbers of the *Athenæum* contain some speculations by my friend Sir Henry James, on the possibility of a great change in the terrestrial position of the earth's axis of rotation having been produced by the elevation of mountain masses. I do not question the accuracy of the principle of Sir Henry James's speculations; but I very greatly doubt the adequacy, in magnitude, of the cause to explain the supposed effects.

To begin with the case most favourable for the production of a large effect, I will suppose the earth to be a perfectly rigid spheroid, which has, in distant ages and under proper circumstances, assumed the form of equilibrium, and whose axis of rotation coincides with its axis of figure and is a principal axis. And I will suppose a mountain mass to be elevated by something like a gaseous explosion (the hollow being filled up by the influx of neighbouring matter), in latitude not very different from 45°—(it is evident that such elevatio either at the pole or at the equator, will not di turb the parallelism of the axis of rotation).

As the mountain mass partook of the rotatory movement before its elevation, its elevation will not disturb, in any material degree, the velocity of rotation. The principal effect of the elevation is, that the axis of rotation is no longer a principal axis, that the principal axis of largest moment is now a little way beyond the present axis of rotation, and that the two other principal axes whose moments formerly were equal, now have moments very slightly different. The effects which follow are scarcely affected by this last modification.

It is well known that, under these circumstances, the axis of rotation will wander in the solid earth. But it will not wander indefinitely; its pole will describe on the earth's surface an ellipse not sensibly different from a circle, whose centre is the pole of the new principal axis, and after a certain time it will return to its former position. The greatest change, therefore, in the terrestrial position of the earth's pole will be double the distance of the new principal axis from the former principal axis.

A very slight investigation suffices to show that the angular change of the position of the principal axis will depend upon the proportion which the moment of inertia of the mountain mass (or rather the increased moment of inertia from all the changes in its neighbourhood, some being elevations and some being depressions) bears to the excess of the moment of inertia round the polar axis above the moment of inertia round an equatorial axis. This latter excess is about half the moment of inertia of the equatorial protuberance, that is, half the moment of inertia of a mass of matter 25,000 miles long, 6,000 miles broad, and 13 miles deep. And what mountain mass can compare sensibly with this? Even if a mountain mass contained $\frac{1}{1000}$th part of this matter (which, I apprehend, is very far above the fact), the shift of the earth's pole would be only two or three miles; and this, though it would greatly surprise astronomers, and might sensibly affect the depth of waters in harbours, would produce no such changes of climate as those wh ch it is desired to explain.

Now, let us suppose that the earth is not absolutely rigid, but that there is susceptibility to change of form, either from that degree of yielding or fracture to which most solid substances are liable, or from the hydrostatic pressure of internal fluid. This, as I conceive, puts an end to all supposition of change of axis. The first day's whirl would again make the axis of rotation to be a principal axis, and the position of the axis is then permanent.

The density of the sea is so much less than that of the solid parts of the earth, that it is not very important for us to consider it; but, as far as it has any influence, it is evident that it would immediately receive that change of form to which I have adverted.

When the position of the axis of rotation within the earth is sensibly permanent, its position (excluding the effects of external actions) is also sensibly permanent in the heavens.

So far, therefore, as I am at present able to enter into the question, I entirely doubt the validity of the cause assigned by Sir Henry James for the changes of the earth's climates. G. B. AIRY.

Fairseat, Wrotham, Sept. 18.

While the subject of an "Evagation of the Poles" is before your readers, permit me an attempt, as a student of astronomy, to clear up some popular misconceptions of the true nature of the earth's axial motion; and first, and partly by way of illustration, to call your attention to a passage in Herodotus, which has a close relation to the same topic, and has never received adequate explanation.

Herodotus is relating what the priests told him of the antiquity of Egyptian dynasties, as traceable back, from the time of Sennacherib, through 341 generations of men; equal, according to his

own computation, to 11,340 years,—"during which period they asserted that four times the sun had risen out of his usual seats, and that twice he had risen where he now sets, and twice set where he now rises." II. 142.—*Laurent's Translation.* "'Εν τοίνυν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ τετράκις ἔλεγον ἐξ ἡθέων τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατεῖλαι· ἐνθά τε νῦν καταδύεται, ἐνθεῦτεν δὶς ἐπαντεῖλαι καὶ ἐνθεν νῦν ἀνατέλλει, ἐνθαῦτα δὶς καταδῦναι." II. 142.—*Baehr's 'Herod.'* Scaliger places this passage among the "*mendacia et somnia*" of the Egyptians, and Ideler treats it conjecturally as some mystical allusion to Gothic periods, or, possibly, to periods when, for want of leap-year intercalations, the summer solstice had come round in winter months; but the Olympic Festivals, held every four years, founded, as supposed, B.C. 1450, indicate, with other facts, a very early knowledge of the principle of leap-year intercalation; and there are some reasons for thinking that the passage in question contains a reference to the precessional path of the sun in the zodiac, which we know, at least, had been the subject of careful observation before the time of Hipparchus.

The Egyptians and Chaldeans (we cannot tell which of them had the precedence) taught modern astronomers the art of mapping and dividing the heavens; and their mode of defining the place of the sun (of which your Readers will find the best account in an Appendix to Bentley's 'Hindú Astronomy') was the same as our own—by marking the constellations in which the sun appears at different seasons; and it is the simple fact, that, after long intervals, the sun really appears, at the same season of the year, in opposite constellations; the position of which, as shown on a planisphere, Herodotus, who was himself no astronomer, might easily confound with the east and west of the solar meridian.

The sun, in its apparent motion, makes a complete tour of the zodiac in a period usually estimated at 25,868 years—shortened by some later authorities to about 21,000 years — called the Precessional Cycle; the cause of which is not any real change in the position of the sun, but a change in the position of the observer, from an altered inclination of the earth's axis.

And this leads me to observe, that your correspondents have fallen into some inaccuracy in speaking of an evagation of the earth's axis as an hypothesis. The extent of any new evagation assumed may, of course, be correctly described as hypothetical; but the fact that "the pole itself varies its position, slowly, but decidedly, from time to time," (to quote from 'Drew's Manual,' p. 73), has been long ago brought within the province of mathematical demonstration.

If, following the ancient method, an observer were to place himself, on the 21st of March, at the bottom of a dry well, or at the lower end of any long shaft, like that of the inclined passage of the Great Pyramid, and look upwards, he would see, at any given hour, certain stars cross his field of view; and he would again see the same stars next year on the same day; but not at precisely the same moment. They would cross his field of view some seconds earlier; and earlier again, and continually earlier every successive year; proving, not that the stars had moved, but that the sidereal bearings of the earth had changed. In confirmation of which, if your readers turn to 'Vyse's Pyramids' (vol. ii. p. 107) they will find a calculation of Sir John Herschel's, that the entrance front of the Great Pyramid must in the year B.C. 2123 have looked towards *α Draconis* instead of towards our present polar star *α Ursa Minoris*.

This varying direction of the earth's axis is occasioned by the varying influence of the sun and moon on the protuberant matter of the earth's equator, in necessary correspondence with the earth's variations of distance in different parts of its orbit; and in respect of which varying influence the earth may be described (if I may use a homely figure) as in the situation of a man held by the collar between two policemen, and swayed to the right or left according to the force exerted by policeman A or policeman B. The monthly swayings to and fro of the earth's axis (which are very slight) thus arising, are called Nutation; the annual balance of their aggregate result is called the Precession of the Equinoxes; the meaning of which is, that the equinoxes arrive earlier and earlier every year, and with them, of course, spring and summer, autumn and winter.

Sir Henry James will have rendered a service to science if he succeeds in inducing geologists to inquire into the effects of this periodical evagation, the laws and limits of which are known; but, until they have done so, it would, perhaps, be wise to defer raising the question, for which we have no astronomical data, of whether or not the axis of the earth was "at one time perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic." The certain effects of Precession in producing changes of climate and modifications of the earth's crust are sufficiently striking to detain us, without, at present, going further.

One consequence is, that the summers of unequal length, which prevail in the northern and southern hemispheres, from the elliptical form of the earth's orbit, are periodically transferred by Precession from one hemisphere to the other, so that by an alternate increase and diminution of heat and cold the frigid zones of each hemisphere are alternately contracted and enlarged in breadth.

Another consequence is, a periodical shifting of the beds of the oceans, from the law which allows fluids more readily than solids to follow the slightest impulse of a new centre of gravity, and from the alternate congealing and liquefying of unequal quantities of water in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas,—a subject upon which, without following implicitly M. Adhémar, his new work on the Periodicity of Deluges may be usefully consulted; and a third consequence is, a periodical dislocation of strata from an addition to, or release from, superincumbent pressure whenever the waters of the oceans find new beds and channels:—a cause alone sufficient to account for the upheaving of mountain chains.

A general conclusion from the same premises may be drawn, that from the slow but continuous displacement of the fluids and solids of the globe in progress, the protuberant matter of the equator must be insensibly forming and reforming itself of fresh materials, so that in the lapse of infinite ages every pebble on the earth's surface may take its turn of exposure to tropical and arctic influences, without any further change in the direction of the earth's axis than the Precessional change described, and without any alteration in the spheroidal form of the earth's mass. W. E. Hickson.

P.S. The shock of an earthquake (happily a slight one) described by your correspondent, Mr. Rogers, as felt at Seven Oaks on the 3rd inst., was also felt here, and generally on the chalk-hills above Wrotham, as far as Meopham, within five miles of Gravesend. The vibration was sufficient to shake books from a table, and (with us) was followed by a violent storm of hail and rain.

Rathgar, Sept. 17.

I have read with surprise two communications from Sir Henry James in your recent numbers. He attributes the changes of terrestrial climate during different geological epochs to disturbances in the position of the earth's axis of rotation. When such views emanate from a gentleman occupying a distinguished position in science, it becomes a duty to endeavour to place the truth in the clearest possible light.

No question connected with terrestrial physics is more completely settled than the stability of the earth's axis of rotation. The disturbing action of bodies exterior to the earth was fully investigated by Poisson, in his Memoir 'On the Rotation of the Earth about its Centre of Gravity.'—*Mémoires de l'Institut*, Tome VII. page 199. It follows that no displacement of the axis could result from the action of such bodies. Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart., communicated to the Geological Society of London, during the session 1848–9, a short paper on a cause of disturbance not treated by Poisson. He maintained a proposition equivalent to that now reproduced by Sir Henry James, namely, that physical changes in the earth itself might cause a displacement of the axis. About the same time I communicated a memoir on Terrestrial Physics to the Royal Society, which was printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1851, Part II. In my researches I had been led to a result of fundamental importance in connexion with the question now under discussion. A proposition almost identical with mine soon afterwards appeared in a paper by M. Planta (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, vol. 36, p. 315). On this proposition is based a theorem respecting the moments of inertia of the earth. The resulting stability of the axis is thus enunciated (*Phil. Trans.* 1851, Part II. p. 543),—"The conclusion arrived at in Article 14. shows that, if the rotation of the earth were originally stable about its axis, it would continue to rotate in the same way for ever. The action of extensive bodies has been heretofore alone examined, in considering the question of the position of the earth's axis of rotation within it. From this examination it results that the action of such bodies would be incapable of producing any change in the position of the axis, and hence, if such a change were at all possible, it should be produced by some interior action by which the distribution of the particles composing the earth would be changed. It is admitted, that if the earth were fluid and in rotation with an angular velocity, differing but little from its present angular velocity, it would rotate stably about its shorter axis. During the process of its successive solidification, it might happen that the new arrangements of the particles might be such as to disturb the rotation, not only by increasing or lessening the angular velocity, but also by changing the position of the axis. It appears, however, from the article cited, that the difference of the greatest and least moments of inertia of the earth must progressively increase during the process of solidification, and hence that the stability of rotation must continually increase until it reaches its limit, when the mass shall have arrived at the entirely solid state."

Soon after the appearance of this Memoir, Sir John Lubbock very kindly pointed out, in a letter to me, the opposite nature of our conclusions. My reply was communicated by him to the Royal Society, and its substance appears in the sixth volume of their *Proceedings*, p. 151. This letter merely elucidates the conclusion given in the preceding extract. In a postscript I referred to the influence of elevatory actions, such as the production of mountains and table lands. I admitted that such actions might produce disturbances of the axis if the more important actions connected with the distribution of matter throughout the earth's entire mass had no influence whatever; but when the tendency of such actions is to *increase* the stability of the earth's axis during the progressive stages of its solidification, we may rest assured that no change could ever possibly have taken place.

Mr. Jukes clearly points out in his communication, that compared to the earth's outswelling towards the equator, the greatest mountain chains are mere wrinkles. I may be permitted to add that, while the former has been found to produce very sensible inequalities in the moon's motion, astronomers have been unable to detect the smallest lunar inequality that could arise from the slight deviations produced in the spheroidal figure of the earth by mountains and table lands.

While the cause appealed to by Sir Henry James, in order to explain changes in terrestrial climate, appears to be at variance with physical and astronomical truths, we possess besides the slow secular refrigeration of the earth a *vera causa*, which the present climate of portions of the earth's surface fully illustrates. This is the influence of the distribution of the watery coating which is spread over three-fourths of the surface of our planet. Sir Charles Lyell's highly interesting labours are too well known to require more than an allusion. I have lately developed, in an essay 'On Terrestrial Climate at different Geological Epochs,' views based on recent and exact results of physical science ('Atlantis,' vol. II., p. 208; *Philosophical Magazine*, October, 1858; *American Journal of Science*, 1859, vol. 27). I have shown that if no great continents existed, but a great number of islands without any remarkable preponderance of land towards the tropical or the polar regions, the

mean temperature of the earth would be increased, and the distribution of heat over its surface rendered far more uniform. HENRY HENNESSY.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Sept. 12, 1860.

ONCE again, last night, the streets of Florence were ringing with exulting *Vivas* and clash of patriotic hymns, flickering with torches, gleaming with lamps and banners from every window, and echoing to the tramp of thousands of feet till long past midnight. The tide of great events has been pressing on of late with breathless speed. Surge after surge of mighty tidings sweeps up the Peninsula from the rocks of the Faro and of furthest Scylla, and ever and anon some towering "ninth wave," dashing even to our feet, leaves us breathless with amaze and exultation. The Deliverer stands triumphant in Naples, from whose walls the Bourbon has slunk away, signalling his flight only by a gracious remission of a third of the penalties justly awarded to the robbers and murderers now undergoing their sentence at the galleys in what was late his kingdom. Garibaldi, with not a file of his own soldiers to bear him company, flings himself into the heart of the great tumultuous city, which pours out its tens of thousands to welcome him; and that teeming, vociferating, volcanic-passioned population, whose fiercer and blinder elements were, but a few years back, a stumbling-block and a terror to the better among their rulers, and a fearful implement of vengeance in the hands of the worse, needs no iron curb to keep its savage impulses in check, and, through all its huge labyrinth of crowded streets and alleys, unwatched at last by the *sbirro* and the spy, presents not one solitary act of violence to break the full rejoicing of the day, on which it stands face to face with the Dictator.

But the news from Naples, glorious as it was, and deeply as it rejoiced all Florentine hearts, was yet far from awakening in them that keen enthusiastic delight which was caused last night by King Victor's noble Proclamation and the march of the Army of Italy over the Roman frontiers to rescue the luckless cities of the Marches and Umbria from the cold, tyrannous cruelty of the priest and blood-stained orgy of the mercenary. The wild excitement of last year's campaign seemed to have come over us once more. The words of the Proclamation were in every mouth; those especially of the eloquent, manly postscript, which, as was soon known, had been dashed off by "Vittorio nostro" himself, when the statesmen had done their work, and cautiously though firmly indited the first part of the Proclamation. We all could swear we saw the flourish of his brave right hand, and the clear, frank glance of his honest eye, as we read the lines he addresses to his soldiers. And *à propos* of this same postscript, I must mention the ludicrous quibble by which some of our *Codini* attempted to impose on the credulity of the more illiterate of the people in Florence. The King says, "They call me ambitious. Yes! my ambition is to restore the principles *(i principii)* of order," &c. Now, by the subtraction of one *i*, the word "*principii*" is changed into "*principi*" (princes), and the Rè Galantuomo is made to pledge himself to "restore the Princes of the cause of Order" (Heaven save the mark!), whereby, of course, are signified the *trio* of *ci-devants* who late held sway in the Duchies. It is a literal fact, for which I can personally vouch, that the contents of the postscript were thus garbled, to the mystification of a great number of persons of the lower classes; and, when some one a little better informed remarked that the spelling did not quite tally with the pronunciation of the words, the answer of the *Codino*-teacher was, that the second *i* was only an error of the printer! The Proclamation was, with unequalled impudence, actually read aloud after this *improved* fashion, on the Ponte Vecchio, to a large assembled group, in the course of the evening, but the reader was treated, in return, to such a *solenne fischiata* (regular good hissing), that he speedily absconded from his post.

Another very significant incident, which will be useful as a warning to the partizans of Mazzini, occurred between nine and ten at night, when the two great crowds, each with bands, torches and banners, which had been perambulating the city, met near the Piazza della Signoria, and moved on to the Pitti Palace, where they compelled portly Prince Carignan to appear twice on the balcony and acknowledge their thundering *Vivas* with smiles and bows. Just as the two crowds met, an overzealous Republican (a Perugian, it is said) was mad enough to set up a shout of "*Viva la Repubblica!*" whereupon, instead of the encouragement he probably looked for, so fiercely was he pummelled by the crowd that, had he not been rescued, at some personal risk, by a few National Guards, and carried off beyond the reach of his assailants, he would probably have been made a martyr to his ill-timed profession of faith.

The news received to-day from the Roman Marches is not of a kind to damp the fiery exultation of last night. Before the Italian troops had been twelve hours across the frontier their work of deliverance was gallantly begun. Two Tuscan regiments, under General Cialdini, took the little city of Pesaro by assault, made prisoners the 1,200 men (the scum of many a country) who defended it, and who had the impudence to demand "the honours of war" on their evacuation of the fortress, which, it is needless to say, were peremptorily refused them. Our Tuscans behaved admirably, thus once again triumphantly refuting the silly parrot-cry of reproach for lack of spirit and bravery too often set up by such as know nothing of either the country or people. Many from our Apennine slopes and valleys are lying stiff and cold at this moment under the walls of Pesaro; but the city is free from its long bondage, and its ill-famed *Delegato*, Monsignor Bellà, who had, in a truly evangelical spirit, given leave to the garrison to *pillage the town* just before the Tuscans came up, has been sent off a prisoner to Turin. At Fossombrone, a new edition of last year's slaughter at Perugia has been enacted by the barbarous horde of ruffian soldiers in garrison there. Helpless old men, women and children have been massacred within the walls, and the excesses which have been committed cry aloud for the Avenger, whose coming will not be long delayed. The garrison of Orvieto has surrendered to a body of a few hundred insurgents. Urbino, Fano, Sinigaglia, and many another town and townlet have the tricolor floating at this moment from their ancient towers; and, perhaps, even before I close this letter, we may have heard of the deliverance of brave old Perugia, which only a few days back was groaning and writhing again under "a rigorous state of siege," the police engaged in preparing a "list of suspected persons" to be dealt with summarily, and immense quantities of pitch being stored up in the fortress by Lamoricière for the avowed purpose of burning the city in case of attack!

In the midst of the tempestuous thunderings and dazzling lightning flashes of this latest act of the great Italian drama, the idea seems steadily gaining ground on every side, that this "Flower of all cities, city of all flowers," will ere long be called to the high destiny of becoming the capital of united Italy. Between Rome and Florence the choice will certainly lie,—and mighty though the prestige of ages which girdles round her of the Seven Hills, the manifold objections which lie in the way of her supremacy need no formulizing to mark their importance. Even were that shadow of the Papal throne which now darkens the Vatican removed, as once before, to a domain beyond the Alps, yet an insurmountable obstacle to the choice of Rome as the Metropolis of the Peninsula exists in the deadly malaria which for six months of the year renders it pestiferous to foreigners and perilous even to its in-born population. Centuries of improved drainage and enlightened cultivation may indeed lessen or remove the evil,—but meanwhile regenerate Italy must have her capital, and many and weighty are the reasons which mark its site here. Shall we, indeed, see Dante's beloved little city of the narrow zone queening it among her storied sisterhood? Were the answer to be balloted for in Italy just now, I think it very probable that the ayes would outnumber the noes. At least, if the future capital were to be chosen by the vote of the Italian cities on the principle of election by which the Grecian general of old was chosen, that is, by the majority of second votes, there would be little doubt as to the result, for though Milan, Turin, Genoa, Rome and Naples doubtless would each give herself the preference, yet the next vote of each would assuredly be given to Florence.

TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

WE hear that the Council of the Medical Benevolent Fund—who have made a direct appeal to the professions for aid, in place of holding their usual biennial dinner—have obtained in answer to their call, after paying all their expenses, the handsome sum of 350*l*.

We are glad to hear that the Somersetshire gentlemen who have carried out, with earnestness and success, the plan of placing Blake in the Shire Hall at Taunton, have resolved to have a companion bust of Locke. We shall be pleased to hear, from time to time, of their success—and all the more if the local patriotism proves itself independent of alien aid. The case of Blake was perfect in all its parts. A bust of the greatest of Somersetshire heroes was gratuitously designed by the greatest of Somersetshire (as, indeed, of English) sculptors, and the necessary funds were raised by subscriptions among Somersetshire men. Something of this kind we should like to see repeated in the case of Locke.

Mr. Davis who, for four years past, has been employed, by order of the English Government, in excavating the remains of Carthage, has returned to this country. The results of his toil, which are of great antiquarian and historical interest, will be immediately published. Mr. Davis has made arrangements, we understand, with Mr. Bentley for his work, 'Carthage and her Remains; being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa and other Adjacent Places.'

Mr. Smiles, the biographer of George Stephenson, is engaged upon a similar task with respect to one of the earliest English engineers, Sir Hugh Myddelton.

The following notes by Dr. M'Dermott on a statement made by Lord Palmerston in a recent parliamentary conversation on the Darien Canal, explain their own purpose. We give them on the writer's authority:—

"Newtown Forbes, Longford, Ireland, Sept. 17.

"I observed in the Parliamentary Report for the 23rd ult., that Mr. Brady asked Lord Palmerston whether there were any political difficulties in the way of the project for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, from Caledonia Bay to the Gulf of San Miguel; and whether the Government would co-operate with the Emperor of the French, who has offered a vessel of war and a staff of engineers to survey the line, which His Majesty has declared to be perfectly feasible? Lord Palmerston replied, that there was no political impediment whatsoever to the execution of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien; but that, on the contrary, the British, French, and American Governments were very desirous that the project should be carried out. After paying a just and well-merited compliment to Dr. Cullen, the energetic and enterprising projector, his Lordship further stated, that 'the report of the engineer-in-chief of the expedition in 1854 was, that the canal was impracticable.' Having been engaged on the expedition as surgeon of Her Majesty's ship Espiègle, and having repeatedly accompanied Commander Parsons, of Her Majesty's surveying ship Scorpion, on his survey, I beg to state a fact, of which Lord Palmerston was not aware, and which totally sets aside as valueless the report of the engineer-in-chief, — namely, that after the engineer-in-chief had left for England in April, 1854, to report the impracticability of the canal, Commander Parsons discovered and took the bearings of the valley, which the engineer had failed to find, and laid it down in his chart of Caledonia Harbour and Port Escoses, published by the Admiralty in September, 1854. The verification of the existence of this valley, the entrance of which looks towards the

north-west end of the Lessardi Islands in Caledonia Bay, completely removes all doubt of the practicability of the canal; for with the exception of about three miles of the country, which are crossed by the Cordillera, the rest of the line presents every facility for the excavation of a canal. Now, since the Cordillera, though appearing from a distance as a 'backbone,' is really intersected opposite Caledonia Bay by an oblique valley, all impracticability, or even difficulty disappears, and the original statement of the existence of a valley in that position, published by Dr. Cullen in 1852, as the result of his perilous and persevering explorations in 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, is proved to be accurate. Having myself seen the valley, and having tested Dr. Cullen's statements, which led to the organization of the expedition, and invariably found them to be accurate, I have no hesitation in repeating the opinion I long ago expressed, that, if Dr. Cullen had been permitted to guide the exploring party, or if the engineers had taken the course pointed out by him, the result of the expedition would have been completely successful.

"I am, &c.,

"William M'Dermott, M.D., F.R.C.S.L.,
"Surgeon, R.N."

Though not an author of books, or a painter of pictures, Joseph Locke claims a parting word of peace and remembrance from the *Athenæum*. As President of the Institution of Civil Engineers his name has been prominent for the last two or three years in these pages. The creators of the railway system are rapidly passing away: Stephenson is gone, Brunel is gone, and now Locke is gone. All these men have died comparatively green in years. Locke was only fifty-five. Dying in middle life, these engineers have, nevertheless, left the world more changed in appearance—its inhabitants more changed in manners and customs by their individual labours than they had been by all the kings and statesmen during 500 years. This is their best monument. The death of Mr. Locke has left the Presidency of the Institution of Civil Engineers vacant.

The following note refers to the earthquake in Kent, mentioned by Mr. Rogers last week, and referred to in the communication of Mr. Hickson in another column of this day's impression:—

"Dartford Heath, Sept. 19.

"Having read in the *Athenæum* of this week an account of an earthquake in Kent, it may interest Mr. Rogers, the writer, and others who felt the shock, to know that it extended to Dartford Heath, about four or five miles north of Lullingstone, the place mentioned by Mr. Rogers as the furthest point north where it was observed. I was lying down upstairs, in a room with no other above it, and heard, as described by Mr. Rogers's son, who was also in a top room, a sound as of a waggon passing; at the same time, I felt myself moved from east to west, and again to east. I got up to see what heavily-laden conveyance could have produced the motion and the noise that ceased so suddenly: there was nothing to be seen; so I concluded in my own mind that if the Dartford Powder Mills had not blown up, it must have been a slight shock of an earthquake. I had almost forgotten the circumstance, until I read of it in your paper. The time of day was the same as mentioned by your Correspondent.—Yours, &c., M. F."

The second edition of Mr. Poole's 'Genesis of the Earth and of Man'—the publication of which we announced last week—is greatly increased in bulk. About a third of the matter is new, bringing down the story of ethnological and philological research since the date of the first edition.

Mr. Endean, of Chester, writes to complain of a misdescription in an advertisement which was pretty certain to mislead a country bookseller. This kind of misdescription is unfair:—"The glorious events that have been, and still are, transpiring in Italy are demanding the attention and the sympathy of the world, and the possession of information, and of maps of the country of the most authentic character, has become such a necessity that the issuing of false information and spurious maps, like the utterance of base coin, is a gross fraud upon the community at large. As a bookseller, a few days since I ordered from my London agents a good cheap map of Italy, representing late and passing events. They sent in answer a map bearing, in large capital letters upon its front, the words 'The Seat of War in Italy,' and published by Messrs. ——, of Fleet Street. I sent it to my customer, who yesterday returned it with a note, from which I make the following extract:—'Have you no better map of Italy than this one? You will notice that this one is *an old one*, before the last war, and the boundaries are not correct.' Thus it is evident that old stock, or old plates, have been re-worked and done up, the addition of the attractive line, 'The Seat of War,' added, and then advertised and sold to the public as a new map showing all the particulars of the present movements in Italy. Publishers who resort to such means to take advantage of the public deserve exposure, and the public lose all confidence in productions issuing from firms guilty of such mendacity. If Mr. Wyld, or Mr. Stanford, would issue a good shilling map of the Seat of War, showing the progress of Garibaldi in Sicily, and of Garibaldi and the Sardinians on the mainland, the authenticity of the work proceeding from them would be thus guaranteed, and the public would show their appreciation by readily purchasing the map prepared."—Fraud is a hard term, and scarcely deserved. The words on the map, "The Seat of War in Italy," probably refer to the War of last year, in which case the description was then true. But as it is no longer so, it assuredly ought not to be used.

Mr. Panizzi recently stated, that wishing to ascertain if the galleries of the British Museum containing works of Art or natural productions were most visited by the public, he had the numbers of persons present in each section counted at the same moment. This was done for four weeks, and the result was, that there were more persons in the first than the last named collections. The increase of attendance on Saturday in consequence of the early-closing movement has been very slight. Mr. Panizzi thought the public were not generally aware that that day is a public day at the British Museum. There are more readers on Saturday than any other day. He anticipates plenty of visitors if the Museum were open on Sunday.

The last post from Africa brought the sad news to Hamburgh of the death of one of the most distinguished citizens of that town, Dr. Roscher. The bold traveller has met with an untimely death. On an expedition for a further exploration of Central Africa, Dr. Roscher had arrived at one of the large inland lakes, on the western part of Zanzibar, where he was suddenly attacked in the night by two natives of the country, and killed in his bed by a poisoned arrow. His servants took to flight, and brought the melancholy news to Zanzibar. Their depositions were fully confirmed by a negro chief who arrived at Zanzibar a few days later. He had made the two murderers, who belonged to his tribe, prisoners, and delivered them up into the hands of justice. Their punishment may benefit future travellers; poor Roscher, in the mean time, adds another to the long list of scientific martyrs.

The General Meeting of the German Society for History and Antiquarian Science, which will assemble on the 18th–21st inst., will take place in the Royal Odéon, which has been placed at its disposal for the purpose.

The Paris *Moniteur* communicates several letters from the correspondence of Napoleon the First, which the present Emperor has collected and will have published. The letters from this collection, now printed by the *Moniteur*, are from the year 1798. They refer to the Egyptian Expedition, and are meant to prove that General Bonaparte undertook the expedition not in the sense of a conquest only, but that he looked at it, or, at least, wished others to look at it, in the light of an act of civilization.

The *Moniteur* informs us that M. Chacornac, of Paris, discovered, on the 12th inst., in the constellation of the Whale, another new planet, of the ninth or tenth magnitude, the fifty-ninth of the group of Asteroids.

The French papers have published the programme of the great Paris Art-Exhibition, to be held in 1861. The Exhibition is to take place from the 1st of May to the 1st of July, and artists of all nations—painters, sculptors, architects, engravers—are admitted. No artist, however, is allowed to exhibit more than four works. The objects for exhibition must be sent between the 20th of March and the 1st of April, 1861. Besides a great medal of 4,000 francs, smaller medals of 1,500, 500, and 250 francs will be awarded. Painting alone is to be honoured with twenty-one medals.

Mr. HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture of 'The FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' commenced in Jerusalem in July, 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Pictures of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, entirely Redecorated.—Will Commence on MONDAY, October 1, HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS to the CONTINENT and BACK in TWO HOURS, *en route* to Italy, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Switzerland, and the Rhine; painted on 30,000 square feet of canvas, by the most eminent English and Foreign Artists, and has been exhibited in the principal Continental Cities of Europe with the greatest success.—Cicerone, Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM. The National Music by H. TOCLLAC, &c.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM of SCIENCE, MUSIC and ART.—Open Daily, from Twelve to Half-past Four, and from Seven to Half-past Ten.—Admission to the whole of the Entertainments and Exhibitions, One Shilling.
DR. BACHHOFFNER, F.C.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

SCIENCE

Remarks on the Final Causes of the Sexuality of Plants, with particular Reference to Mr. Darwin's Work 'On the Origin of Species.' By Charles Daubeny, M.D. (J. H. & Jas. Parker.)

Although put forth in a mere pamphlet, it is well that the Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford should record his opinion of Mr. Darwin's theory, regarded from its botanical side. Estimating the discovery of the sexuality of plants as the greatest step which has ever been made towards obtaining an insight into the secrets of the vegetable organization—a principle which has of late been almost elevated to the rank of a demonstrated truth by minute observations,—he proceeds to say, that—

"those who believe with the Author [Mr. Darwin], that all animals, as well as plants, have sprung from not more than four or five progenitors, will trace in the sexual system the cause of the existence of all but the lowest forms of life; not indeed in the sense in which the vulgar understand it, as if no fresh individual of a species could have been called into existence by any other and simpler agency, but because no deviation from the primeval type, and therefore no progress towards a more improved form, could otherwise have taken place, except indeed in a few exceptional cases, under the influence of different external conditions. For my own part, I am unwilling to be set down as yielding an entire and unqualified assent to this doctrine, when pushed to its extreme consequences; for although I must leave it to Naturalists more equal to the task than myself, to enter the lists against an antagonist furnished with so vast an armoury of facts, and gifted with so singular a power of applying them to the purposes of his theory, I must demur at considering the distinctive faculties of the beings that stand in the higher ranks of the creation as mere developments of those which exist in the lower. I can hardly bring myself to believe, that the activity, the quick perceptions, the various instincts, which we observe in the vertebrate, can have been elaborated out of the dull vegetative faculties of the invertebral class; and still less that the reason, the imagination, the moral sense of man, can have been owing to a mere expansion of the brain of the Gorilla."

Towards the conclusion, Dr. Daubeny adduces a counter-argument to the proposed theory which, though employed by some naturalists in the controversy, has not been perhaps as yet sufficiently estimated. The foundation of Mr.

Darwin's reasonings is the achievements of human skill in the domestication of animals, and the facts connected with domestication are those to which he constantly refers with confidence in support of his theory. "All the rest, however appropriate to the development of his argument, however well calculated to remove objections, or to impart a degree of probability to his speculations, seem either to lie beyond the range of actual experience, or to lend him only that indirect support which may be afforded by their accordance with the hypothesis, once assumed to be true.... But," continues Dr. Daubeny, "although human ingenuity has doubtless introduced many very striking deviations, both in plants and animals, from the original type, it has never yet, I believe, proceeded so far as to give rise to what naturalists would regard as a new species, that is, an individual incapable of producing a fertile progeny with any other member of the parent stock."

In connexion with this pamphlet, may be read the summary of the arguments of Prof. Asa Gray, which we presented in *Athen.* No. 1710. Thus the reader will have the calm pleadings of two distinguished botanists for and against the ingenious Theorist now taking his trial in the Court of Natural Science. Both botanists, however, agree that Variation and Natural Selection are "probably indequate to the work which they have been put to."

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A Manual of Human Microscopic Anatomy. By A. Kölliker. (J. W. Parker & Son.)—Prof. Kölliker, of Würzburg, is undoubtedly one of the foremost of the anatomists and physiologists of the present day. His contributions to anatomy and histology during the last ten years have been constant, and have won for him a European reputation. He is not only an original inquirer, but a systematic teacher, and amidst all his other labours he has found time to write, in German, two very considerable works on the subject of human microscopic anatomy. These were respectively entitled a 'Manual of Histology,' and 'Microscopical Anatomy.' The former work was translated in 1854 by Profs. Busk and Huxley, with considerable additions from the latter and notes of their own, for the Sydenham Society. As this work was confined, in its circulation, to the members of the Sydenham Society, Prof. Kölliker has been induced to prepare a special work for the English public. The translation of the work was entrusted to Dr. George Buchanan, who has executed his task to the satisfaction of the author. The work, in fact, in its present form, may be regarded as a translation of the third edition of the author's 'Manual of Histology.' Valuable as is the translation of Messrs. Busk and Huxley, there can be no doubt that the present volume possesses an advantage in having been so recently published. In seven years many important observations have been made, and new views have been opened up with regard to the nature of the ultimate tissues of which the animal body is composed. No one living is more competent to give an exhaustive account of all that has been done for anatomy by the aid of the microscope than Prof. Kölliker; and the English student must regard it as fortunate that he should, himself, have undertaken the task of writing and superintending the translation of his work for the English reader. It is not always that a translation of a German work can be recommended as a text-book; but, in this instance, there can be no doubt that Prof. Kölliker has produced a volume that should find its way into every anatomical class-room in Great Britain.

On Obscure Diseases of the Mind and Disorders of the Mind. By Forbes Winslow, M.D. D.C.L. (Churchill.)—This work will, perhaps, be more acceptable to the general public than to that portion of the medical profession engaged in treating diseases of the mind. To the latter the subjects treated by Dr. Winslow will be found more or less familiar, at the same time, as each man's experience is individual and peculiar to himself; all who are engaged in treating diseases of the mind will be glad to compare notes with one who has had so much opportunity for observation. Dr. Winslow deals in this work principally with those incipient stages of disease of the mind which it is so important for society that all should understand. It is one of the melancholy facts of every-day experience, that had those states of mind which lead to crime and other disastrous results been detected in their commencement, the evil deplored might have been prevented. Insanity is neither the necessary result of a peculiar organization nor a sudden development of mental obliquity, but comes on as the consequence of causes more or less under the control of judicious human agency. It is only as society becomes more or less alive to this fact, that we can expect to control the increasing tendency or diminish the large number of those who are the permanent occupants of our madhouses and lunatic asylums. Perhaps there are few men who have devoted their attention to diseases of the mind who are so capable of interesting the public on this subject as Dr. Winslow. Possessing literary powers of no mean order, long accustomed to the use of the pen, and with observant habits of mind, he has produced a work eminently calculated to command the attention of the public. Without treating the subject technically, he has gone over the whole range of mental phenomena, and indicated those symptoms which betray incipient disease, and the most important means of avoiding the development of fixed and irreparable disease. This work was originally written as an introduction to a more searching production, on the pathology of those structures more particularly involved in diseases of the mind.

Mind and Brain; or, the Correlation of Consciousness and Organization. By Thomas Laycock, M.D. (Edinburgh, Sutherland & Knox.)—Dr. Laycock has distinguished himself by his numerous contributions on the subject of the relations of mind and brain, and in this work he has endeavoured to give a systematic form to his views and speculations. The subject is one that has been increasingly attracting the attention of both metaphysicians and physiologists. The former have felt that the phenomena of mind with which they have exclusively dealt, are closely related and bound up with the structure of that body by which they are exhibited; whilst the latter have seen that the more closely they have investigated the functions of the body, the more they have been drawn on to the region which the metaphysician has exclusively regarded as his own. Many rash attempts have been made to bridge over the gulf which has hitherto separated these two classes of inquirers; the most successful of these was the system of phrenology, which, great as were its defects, had, at least, the merit of attempting to combine and uffify the two opposite classes of inquiry. The union, however, of physical and mental science could never be effected by so shallow and superficial a system as that of Gall and Spurzheim. A body of facts, indicating the relation of matter and mind sufficient to command attention, should, at least, comprehend all the general laws that had been established by the physiologist with regard to the functions of the nervous system, and embrace the great laws of mental action which had been established by mental philosophers. Such a body of doctrine Dr. Laycock has endeavoured to lay before his readers in the volume before us. That he has solved the great questions that lie on the boundaries of this inquiry, we cannot admit. But he has made a brave effort, and his work will repay attentive study. The great fault of his work is, that he has aimed to be too comprehensive. He has also written too exclusively from his own point of view, and the difficulties of his subject not unfrequently render him obscure. . Nevertheless, the book is highly suggestive, and cannot fail to add to his reputation as a mental and physical philosopher.

Cure of the Sick not Homœopathy, not Allopathy, but Judgment. By John Spurgin, M.D. (Churchill.)—In this little volume Dr. Spurgin enters his protest against the system of curing disease upon hypothesis rather than the judgment that flows from experience. Every right-minded medical man is as indignant at the charge of being an Allopath as he is at those who profess to practise as Homœopaths. The fact is, in the hands of its skilled practitioners, medicine has passed from the condition of an art upheld by unscientific hypothesis to that of a science based upon precise principles. The schools of Homœopathy and of Allopathy, if there be such, belong to a past age; and their disciples are only to be found amongst the ignorant and the designing. Such *brochures* as Dr. Spurgin's may serve to let a little light in on the minds of those who are led astray by mere words, and who never rightly consider the true office of a medical man in the cure of disease.

Glycerin and Cod-Liver Oil. By W. B. Willmott. (Baillière.)—This work, by a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, contains a great deal of very valuable information about two important medicines, and will be found useful to those wishing to make themselves acquainted with their physical and chemical properties and therapeutic virtues.

Skin Diseases and their Remedies. By Robert J. Jordan, M.D. (Churchill.)—This is a short account of diseases of the skin. The author has made diligent use of the works of others, and seems to have fulfilled his intention of making his work "serve as a handy book for reference."

A Handy Book of Hydropathy. By Joseph Constantine. (Whittaker & Co.)—This book, by a non-medical writer, is an epitome of the rubbish contained in larger works on hydropathy, and may be found useful as indicating in nine cases out of ten a course of treatment that ought certainly to be avoided.

FINE ARTS

Handbook of Painting. The German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools. Based on the Handbook of Kugler. Enlarged, and for the most part Re-written, by Dr. Waagen. With Illustrations. (Murray.)

Every successive editor of Kugler has brought new material to the edifice; and those which were but little Handbooks have got bigger and bigger, until at last, in the instance before us, the simple volume has doubled itself, and appears as two volumes. There were many shortcomings in the old Kugler; and yet never was there a better foundation to build upon for a critic who might be ambitious of becoming an Art-historian and dispenser of immortality to bygone painters. Considering his "lights" and the opportunities of study afforded him, Kugler had produced a marvel of a book. But Dr. Waagen, not only by his official position and weight of personal standing, but by the very consideration of his dead predecessor's errors and shortcomings, had the signal advantage of finding the road beaten level for many a weary league of study and observation. His own opportunities and travelled experiences have been greater than those of the man whose book forms the foundation of his own; and, whatever may be the value of his opinion as a man of taste, there can be no doubt that for research he has hardly an equal in Christendom. Accordingly, he has taken poor dead Kugler's book all to pieces, honestly telling us so on the title-page, and produced what is really a new and very superior work, as far as research and wider experience could render it so. This is a new Kugler, in fact; and, as a text-book for reference as to facts, more reliable than its predecessors. In keeping pace with the revised 'Italian Schools,' as edited by Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Murray has done well to produce these volumes.

In mere bulk, it will be seen that much has been done; for truly the book appears under novel conditions as a deliberate history of the peculiar branch of Art, and not as a Handbook, which was the law under which its predecessor

had birth. We find, with regret, in many places mere verbiage and self-satisfied disquisition interpolated upon the well-known and older text; yet we should do less than our duty if we did not state that, in very many more, novel information is inserted, and most of the statements as to dates, &c., appear to have been verified with creditable care. Kugler gave his attention with rather too much exclusiveness to the earlier masters of the schools he was treating upon. In the German section of his labour, at least,—for this cannot be said of him in that relating to the Italian painters,—what Dr. Waagen states is just:—"In comparison with the degree of labour bestowed by the late Dr. Kugler upon the masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a large number of eminent painters of a later time may be said to have been far too scantily noticed. Thus, while several pages were devoted to Albrecht Altdorfer, such a painter as Cuyp was dismissed with a few words, and not one of his works referred to; and another great landscape-painter, Philip de Koninck, being omitted altogether." After this poor Kugler gets a *salvo*, in the admission that his knowledge of painting, as well as sculpture and architecture, was such "that it is easily credible he should not have had time to devote to that close study of the later Dutch painters which they deserve."

Confessing in ourselves a preference for Albert Dürer over Teniers the younger, we cannot but feel that the school in question has had scant justice done to it. Although we entirely disagree with the new estimate given of this famous man, yet, considering the general uses for which such a book as this is intended, we are thankful for the information that he married, first, the daughter of Jan Breughel, Rubens being one of the witnesses to the ceremony, and, secondly, Isabelle de Fren, daughter of the Secretary of State for Brabant. The old edition tells us that he became Director of the Academy at Antwerp: a statement not to be found in the new one. We observe, too, that the date of his death is rendered differently,—1690 in the earlier, 1694 in the later; in which latter statement we find Immerzeel, one of the best authorities, to agree. Throughout, considerable differences are to be found in these statements of dates. Thus, according to the earlier editions, Rembrandt was born in "1606"; in the later, "at Leyden, on the 10th of June, 1608, in a malt-mill, half of which belonged to his father." The authority just referred to states the date to be "*der* 15 *Junii*, 1606."

To return: it was too bad of Kugler to omit entirely such a painter as De Koninck (or Koningh), whose wondrous perspectives and views over the vast Dutch levels, with their colour, force and tone, are such as render him, when worthily seen, second to few landscape-painters we know. Dr. Waagen supplies only half a page about him; which, considering his remark in the Preface, is barely enough to justify him in laying down his predecessor so completely. As a landscape-painter, this artist is the rival of Rembrandt—in some respects, we are bold to say, his superior. Only in warmth of tint Rubens surpassed him. Yet we are inclined to think that for the peculiar effect aimed at by all three in the works where they can be compared, Koninck transcended either of his competitors, if they can be called such. Long, long stretches of level land, as far as the eye can see, hedges, tree-rows beyond tree-rows, for miles and miles of interminable length, that lose themselves in indistinct, yet ever-repeated line outstretching line;—overhead the pale grey cloud and thin-edged veils of mist that cast no shadow;—through the level a long river, in great reaches, stretches to the sea, furrowing the plain like a watery plough, dammed out of it to left and right, and having frequent villages upon its banks. Conceive all this, told upon a canvas in so narrow a space that a span broad will hide a province! Well may Dr. Waagen say, "These pictures are very attractive for their surprising truth of nature, for the sense of distance they convey, for their admirable drawing, warm and generally clear colouring, and for the spirited but finished execution in admirable *impasto*." We must differ from the author, if he means "finish" to be, as the word is generally understood, mere manipulation and elaborateness. De Koninck is by no means to be called a finisher in this sense,—his finish we could hardly ever discover to be in the foregrounds, which indeed are often weak, and unwrought to a certain extent; but the true finish is in that amount of thought and knowledge of effect and chiar-oscuro which is invariably to be found in the mid-distance and horizon of this singular painter's works. At the same time, his foreground trees are seldom faithful in drawing, and often objectionable in colour — leathery to us, rather than sulphury, as Dr. Waagen has it. His works are rare, the best to be found in England,—of which a notable example was at the British Institution last year. There is one in the Aremberg Gallery, one at the Hague, and one in the Uffizj. He was born 1619, died 1689.

Dr. Waagen does well to refer his English readers to examples of pictures for the most part in collections in this country, and to those in preference which are most accessible. He takes great credit to himself, at times well merited, for the care with which he has supplied information respecting those painters who either engraved, etched, or designed for woodcuts from their own compositions. In the case of Martin Schongauer, one of the most remarkable of this class, much information has been added, as well as several engravings executed in a very satisfactory manner. A wider acquaintance with the subject has enabled the present author to make, what it were unpardonable to omit, an acknowledgment of the peculiar humour of this great pupil of Rogier van der Weyden the elder. We opine he hardly does justice to the extraordinary element of the fantastic and terribly grotesque, so peculiar to this phase of German Art-culture,—which, in the case of this painter, approached the high imagination and great strength of Albert Dürer. Indeed, we suspect that his influence is to be found—not, of course, in the form of plagiarism — in the work of that marvellous man, the crown of German Art. Vasari's statement, that Michael Angelo made a sketch with a pen from Schongauer's 'Temptation of St. Anthony,' shows the estimation in which he was held by the great Italians.

Much valuable information is to be found in these volumes upon the illuminated MSS. from the sixth to the sixteenth century, which afford a connecting chain for the history of Art It is not often, however, that an author like Dr. Waagen contents himself with only the second place of merit in treating a subject. The reader will admire the following:—"The merit of having first traced this course belongs to *D'Agincourt*, in his well-known work. Next to him, I may venture to say, that I have pursued the same road, with still greater research, having given, both in my work on the Treasures of Art in Paris and in England, as well as in an article in the German *Kunstblatt* of 1850, a close description of a number of manuscripts with miniatures. After me, *Kugler* may be said to have entered the same lists." Considering the real value of Dr. Waagen's labours, probably this might have been better left for his critics to state, unless he really means to reserve his claim entirely to the chronological order, and not the merit of them. We have taken upon us to examine some of these statements that are so highly self-appraised by their author, and have chosen a handy opportunity afforded by the reference to the MS. Poems of Christina de Pisan, of which a magnificent illuminated copy is preserved in the British Museum (Harleian, No. 4431). A writer of Dr. Waagen's pretensions should, at least, carefully examine the works he refers to, especially when the point is of some importance in the history of Art. He refers to this MS. in the following terms, after speaking of what is really an admirable specimen of its order, the Prayer-book in the same collection (Additional, No. 16997), by a Netherlandish artist:—

"Another MS., also in the British Museum, viz., the Poems of Christina of Pisa (Harleian, No. 4431), contains various good pictures by Netherlandish painters, and which as specimens of the conception of secular subjects, and also of subjects borrowed from mythology, are very remarkable. Among them are, a pretty young woman kneeling before a man, and the Marriage of Peleus, in which the feast is spread on three tables of the form of the time."

Now, we find near the end of this same MS., if we recollect rightly the penultimate drawing, an illumination, the beauty of which should have led Dr. Waagen to appraise more highly than he does the productions of the period. This represents two lovers in a garden, leaning upon a rose-climbed trellis, while behind are the trimmed bushes proper to the time. As a work of Art, this is beyond any other example in the same volume, and as much in advance of the Prayer-book, for which more praise is found by our author. The expressions are such that we know hardly any equals for them, and certainly no superiors. We admire this for drawing, grace, ease of design, and, to a certain extent, colour, beyond any illumination which has met our eyes. It indicates a far finer power than any of the others referred to in these volumes, suggesting that the illuminator was therein stepping out of his conventional trammels and becoming an artist in the better sense of the title. Let us commend it to Dr. Waagen's future study and admiration, in hopes that he will see fit to be more liberal to the school in future. A characteristic summation of the labour of other men treating his own subject follows this. It is sufficiently self-complacent, while the author acknowledges himself indebted to all.

Dr. Waagen's summary of the early history of what he calls the Teutonic Style in its second epoch — from 1420–1530 — is so interesting, philosophical and succinct, that we let him speak for himself:—

"*The Brothers Van Eyck.*—The Netherlandish school, which, in the previous periods, had greatly distinguished itself in the art of painting, was also the first completely to work out its peculiar Teutonic element. This element manifested itself in the endeavour to express that spiritual meaning which these artists so strongly felt, through the medium of the forms of real life; rendering these forms with the utmost distinctness and truth of drawing, colouring, perspective, and light and shadow, and filling up the space with scenes from nature, or objects created by the hand of man, in which the smallest detail was carefully given. The great importance of such a development of the realistic feeling in painting, which had never been sufficiently acknowledged, may be thus explained. To it we owe the purest evidence of that peculiar enthusiasm, both for Art and Christianity, with which the Teutonic race was imbued. As respects the Italians—the great leaders in Art among the

Romanesque nations—the relation to Art, as well as to the Christian religion, appears of a totally different character. The national peculiarity of their ecclesiastical painting rests, namely, on very different grounds from those on which that of the truly Teutonic Netherlanders was based. The antique Roman race constituted the foundation of the population of Italy. Those Germanic hordes who poured into the Peninsula contributed but a portion to this population, and were gradually absorbed with it into a new form of unity. The Teutonic feeling for Art, and its conception of Christianity, became therefore strongly modified by the prevailing classic element. In addition to this, the existence of numerous monuments of antique Art in the country exercised from time to time a strong influence upon all artistic development. But though the combination of these conditions happily resulted in the finest productions of Christian Art, yet, when compared with the antique, and especially with Greek Art, they exhibit no such thorough originality as that displayed by the painting of the early Netherlandish schools, but must be rather considered as a happy cross between antique and Teutonic feeling. In the circumstance, therefore, that early Netherlandish Art, in its freedom from all foreign influence, exhibits to us the contrast between the natural feeling of the Greek and of the German races in the department of Art—these two races being the chief representatives of the cultivation of the ancient and the modern world—and exhibits this contrast in a purity and distinctness not traceable in any other form; in this circumstance consists the high significance of this school when considered in reference to the general history of Art. While it is characteristic of the Greek feeling to idealize not only the conceptions of the ideal world, but even that of portraits, by the simplification of forms, and the prominence given to the more important parts of a work of Art, the early Netherlanders, on the other hand, conferred a portrait-like character upon the most ideal personifications of the Virgin, the Apostles, Prophets, and Martyrs, and in actual portraiture aimed to render even the most accidental peculiarities of nature. While the Greeks expressed the various features of outward nature—such as rivers, fountains, hills, trees, &c.,— under abstract human forms, the Netherlanders endeavoured to express them as they had seen them in nature, and with a truth which extended to the smallest details. In opposition to the ideal, and what may be called the personifying tendency of the Greeks, the Netherlandish race developed a purely realistic and landscape school. In this respect the other Teutonic nations are found to approach them most nearly, the Germans first and then the English."

We are informed that the author found his idea that a realistic school of sculpture existed, and had made considerable progress towards the middle of the fourteenth century was correct, and established on examination of certain monumental reliefs at Tournay. If Dr. Waagen had been as well informed upon architecture as he unquestionably is upon painting, he would not need to have doubted this point for one moment; any architect of the smallest experience could have found him scores of examples of sculptural art dating even before the time of the Claes Sluter, who wrought for Philip of Burgundy, in 1396: the statues that decorated the fountain of the Chartreuse at Dijon, which "show even a development of the realistic tendency and a knowledge of nature which places them on a par with the pictures of the Van Eycks." Our author's words thus applied to Sluter are applicable to many a sculptor before his time. How many carvings are there about our despised Cathedrals even in the Early-English style, which evince quite as much knowledge as is here claimed for a sculptor who lived when the Perpendicular was going to decay? We do not speak of finish or elaboration, though much of that might be claimed, but of simple knowledge of nature. How many corbels, how many effigies are there yet existing, the realistic tone of which is as evident as such a thing can be. Our author would gather from the conclusion thus arrived at, "that sculptures in the Netherlands, as well as in Italy, took the lead of painting; and, as we are historically informed that the painters of Italy studied Lorenzo Ghiberti's celebrated Bronze Doors of the Baptistery at Florence, so we may safely conclude that a similar course was pursued in the Netherlands." The conclusion is not unfair, certainly; but we are not to imagine that Lorenzo Ghiberti was the earliest realistic sculptor Italy can show. Even if he were so, there exist plenty of instances of earlier date where the same end was aimed at, not with the same artistic felicity, but with none the less vigorous effort for all that. The fact is, this realistic tendency was but an exponent of the spirit of that age which found vent in Literature as well as in Art in all Europe. Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' afford a pregnant example. Men were getting to love Nature for her own sake, and the earnest Gothic spirit was breaking out in the North as well as in the South.

An elaborate analysis of the merits of Memling will be found in its due place in the history of the progress of Art, wherein full justice is done to his feeling for beauty and grace, also to his artistic excellencies—appreciation for half-tones in flesh, and the improvement he effected in aërial perspective and chiar-oscuro, as well as drawing. We do not find a sufficient recognition, however, of the spiritual element that underlaid the constant efforts of this painter or his master Rogier van der Weyden, and which informed with deep feeling all their realistic tendencies. Great credit is given to the pupil for his intensity of expression, which is as it should be. We can hardly agree to give Jan van Mabuse the credit awarded to him by Dr. Waagen, for "a solidity in carrying out of every portion such as few of his contemporaries attained." Indeed, it seems to us that the chief fault of this fine painter's works is a want of solidity of execution: they are elaborated enough to satisfy the most stringent of critics, but the treatment looks extremely thin and unsolid to our eyes.

The summaries which head the sections in these volumes are, probably, the portions which display Dr. Waagen's powers in the fairest light. Having traced the history of the German school down to the beginning of the sixteenth century, he examines the causes of its peculiarities. He states its inferiority to the best Italian masters, Raphael, Leonardo and Correggio, in ideality of conception, simplicity and beauty of forms, and grace of movement, to be partly owing to a difference in their innate feeling for Art, partly to the less favourable condition of beauty in man, nature and climate,—which causes are not enough to account for the difference he judges, and thus continues:—

"The taste for the fantastic in Art peculiar to the Middle Ages, though it engendered clever and spirited works, was still unfavourable to the cultivation of pure beauty. This taste, which the Italians had long thrown off, found, even in this period, favour with the Germans; scenes from the Apocalypse, Dances of Death, &c., being among their favourite subjects for Art. On the other hand, the pictorial treatment of antique literature, a world so suggestive of beautiful forms, was so little comprehended by the German mind, that they only sought to express it through the medium of those fantastic forms, with very childish and even tasteless results. We must also remember that that average education of the various classes of society, of princes, nobles, burghers, which the Fine Arts require for their protection, stood on a far lower footing in Germany than in that then favoured land which, from the beginning of the fifteenth century, had taken the lead of all others. In Italy, consequently, the favour with which works of Art were regarded, was far more widely extended, and entailed a far higher standard of merit. This again gave rise to a more elevated personal position on the part of the artist, which, in Italy, was not only one of more consideration, but, owing to its pecuniary rewards, of incomparably greater independence. In this latter respect Germany was so deficient that the genius even of an Albert Dürer and Holbein was miserably cramped and hindered in development by the poverty and littleness of surrounding circumstances. It is known that of all the German princes no one but the Elector Frederic the Wise ever gave Albert Dürer a commission for pictures, while a writing, addressed by the great painter to the magistracy of Nuremberg, tells us that his native city never gave him employment even to the value of 500 florins. At the same time his pictures were so meanly paid, that for the means of subsistence, as he says himself, he was compelled to devote himself to engraving. How far more such a man as Albert Dürer would have been appreciated in Italy and in the Netherlands is further evidenced in the above-mentioned writing, where he states that he was offered 200 ducats a year in Venice, and 300 Philipsgulden in Antwerp, if he would settle in either of those cities. And Holbein fared still worse: there is no evidence whatever that any German prince ever troubled himself at all about the great painter; while in the city of Basle his Art was so little cared for, that necessity compelled him to go to England, where a genius fitted for the highest undertakings of historical painting was limited to the sphere of portraiture. The crowning impediments, finally, which hindered the progress of German Art, and also perverted it from its true aim, were the Reformation, which narrowed the sphere of ecclesiastical works, and the pernicious imitation of the great Italian masters which ensued."

We believe that the innate feeling for Art, that is, recognition of the religious duties of the artist and the man, lay really at the bottom of all this difference in the works of the German school. In Italy, Art had ceased to be a purely religious exponent; and the fine spirituality which culminated with Fra Angelico vanished with him. Art thenceforward wrapped herself in somewhat ethnic robes, and departed more and more from nature in her simplicity in search of an ideal that was almost as concrete as that of the Greeks. But in Germany, especially with Albert Dürer, the thing was otherwise, and remained like a national interpretation of the feelings of the artists themselves, in expounding which they were contented, in their earnestness, to adhere to the simple nature around them. This could not be so ideally beautiful, but it was far more intense. As to the education of the princes and nobles in Germany, it must be remembered that education began with the middle classes. Hence the extensive sale of Albert Dürer's engravings to a larger but comparatively poorer class. In Italy, it was the well-blooded men who studied and were patrons of Art.

Dr. Waagen's appreciation of the works of Albert Dürer is not less than just and discriminating, high as it is. The peculiar Teutonic character of imagination that broods deep in thought in those most admirable works of this master,—'The Knight, Death and the Devil' and the marvellous 'Melancholia'; those perfect poems written with the etching-needle,—is not, to our mind, sufficiently dwelt upon. It is the abundance of this distinguishing quality that renders these works so ineffably great, and marks the mind of their artist as inferior to none in the world for intellectual elevation. Nor do we find much notice of Dürer's merits in composition—a quality, amongst the highest in Art, in which he

excelled. The examination of Lucas Cranach is more complete. What is meant by the statement that Hans Burgkmair and A. Altdorfer were the first Germans who wrought out the detail of their landscape-backgrounds in accordance with nature, we can hardly conceive. We cannot but join in the lament over the destruction of Holbein's frescoes in the bailiff's house at Lucerne, or the loss, if they be lost indeed, of the wonderful pictures of the Triumphs of Riches and of Poverty, which Zucchero placed on a level with Raphael's works. In the history of the decline of Teutonic art, the merits of Sir Antonio Moro, as a portrait-painter, are done ample justice to. We should like to see, amongst the list of the best of his works, some mention of that fine Jeanne D'Archel portrait in the National Gallery, which is, indeed, a masterpiece of handling and feeling for nature. This favourite of ours is not ascribed to some one else than Moro, according to the provoking way of Dr. Waagen.

Few critics will assent to the statement, that Vandyke surpassed Rubens in intensity and elevation of expression given to profound emotion. Rubens's feeling was incomparably beyond that of Vandyke. When the latter represented a person weeping, it was in rather a blubbering fashion, far from the natural dignity of his master. How the works of Van der Meulen can be said to exhibit anything like "all possible truth" or "great truth" is beyond our conception. Rembrandt's millions of admirers will rejoice to find justice done to his personal character, showing him to be no miser or gross spendthrift, as one or other slander has it, but an unwise collector of works of Art. This,—which is proved by the Catalogue of his collection in the Court of Insolvency at Amsterdam (for to this did he come), —is no novel discovery, nor claimed as such by Dr. Waagen; but we are glad to see it in a popular work nevertheless. Rembrandt was a liberal *connoisseur*, and bought Andrea Mantegna's works, as well as those of Titian, Raphael, Lievens and Brouwer. Most extraordinary of all his purchases were the Laocoon, an antique Cupid, and busts of Homer and Socrates. We feel a great disappointment at finding less than a page given to the etchings of Rembrandt.

That Gerard Dow possessed anything very wonderful in the quality of faithful imitation of Nature, least of all in *real fidelity* of colour, beyond mere minuteness and stippling, we cannot assert with Dr. Waagen. The secret of colour as developed by the Venetians was only half understood by this man or any of his kind. Hence his draperies look lifeless and heavy, not lighted up with the lustre of silk or satin or sheeny velvet, because they possess so little of the intense variety of colour—that variety in unity which marks the masterpieces of the Art, and the true rendering of Nature. In truth, there is more real thoughtful finish, though it may be less stippling, in a single inch of Titian or Giorgione than in all these Dutchmen put together. Indeed, our opinion is, that putting aside the laborious mechanical *polish* of their works, there is less *real* finish in them than in the old illuminators, whose finish is entirely that of clever handling and a marvellously skilful touch, far other than finish in its best sense, which means finish of thought and knowledge. Nor can we agree in the estimate of Ruysdael as a truthful painter, whatever may be said for his poetic feeling. Equally impossible is it for us to assent to the opinion of Dr. Waagen upon the works of Ludolf Backhuysen. There is something absurd in what is said of his early education, "his hand being previously exercised with no common skill in the art of caligraphy(!), he overcame the technical difficulties with such success as to paint a large number of pictures, which are satisfactory in every respect." This painter appears to us least to deserve his fame of any mortal man. We regret that the plan adopted by Sir C. Eastlake in the Italian Kugler of giving an Index of places referred to, is not followed in these volumes; also that the Index is very incomplete. To such a book the importance of a perfect Index is incalculable; half the student's trouble is saved at once by it. In all books an Index is indispensable; but for a work professedly of reference to be deficient therein is unpardonable. Many woodcuts have been added to this edition, which enhance its value considerably.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The work of restoration is going on rapidly in St. Paul's Cathedral; but it will be some time before all the contemplated improvements are completed. The organ-screen has been removed, and an uninterrupted view has thus been obtained from the great western door to the altar-window at the eastern extremity of the choir. A splendid marble pulpit has been presented to the Dean and Chapter, and it will henceforth occupy the place of the unsightly wooden structure which stands on the northern side of the choir. The Grocers' Company have subscribed 200*l.* towards the alterations in progress; and it has been intimated that the Merchant Taylors' and other wealthy City companies will follow the good example with their characteristic liberality. A new organ has been purchased, and it will be placed in a suitable part of the Cathedral, under the direction of Sir F. Ouseley, Professor of Music at Oxford, and other distinguished organists. The general decorations of the Cathedral are under the care of Mr. Penrose, the architect, with the advice and assistance of a Sub-Committee, consisting of Archdeacon Hale, Mr. Tite, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. Bunning the City Architect, Mr. C. R. Cockerell, and other gentlemen.

A fine stained-glass window has been presented to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who have determined on placing it in the nave of the Cathedral.

A collection of ancient Italian, German, Flemish, Spanish and French pictures, of very mixed character, has been for some time past exhibiting in the upper rooms of the French Gallery, Pall Mall. Amongst them are a few noticeable works. These would be the more estimable, but for the number of bad copies and ancient repetitions of famous productions. It astonishes one a little to find 'La Belle Joconde' amongst them, unquestionably a tolerably good and old copy of the work in the Louvre,—the background varying considerably from the original, the flesh-tints rather cold and heavy, but the expression reproduced with great felicity. A Titian, so called, hangs by, entitled 'The Holy Family,'—Joseph being a likeness of the painter, says the Catalogue, — a remarkably bad picture. 'The Slaughter of the Innocents,' by Callot, is a curious and valuable picture, worthy of attention. A Vernet, 'Seaport, with Figures in a Landscape,' may please those who admire the artist. A good portrait of Catherine à Bora, Luther's wife, attributed to Holbein, is decidedly a valuable and interesting example. Painted in black and white, is a Gerard Dow, a doctor examining a wounded cavalier, whose wife is weeping behind him: shows some very successful foreshortening and vigorous drawing, and, of its kind, successful expression. A portrait of a man seated, supporting his left hand with books, holding a scroll of parchment in his right, is attributed to Tintoretto. With much more probability is a second example, 'Family Portrait of a Venetian Nobleman, with two Children,' so designated. In this good colour will be found, and much of the character of the master's work. In addition to these, the Catalogue contains the names of Fra Bartolomeo (Portrait of Savonarola), Vandyke, Correggio, Teniers, Cuyp, Rembrandt, Wouvermans, Sassoferrato, Berghem, Spagnoletto, Albert Dürer, Rubens, Ruysdael, Memling, Veronese, Claude, Giulio Romano, Guercino, Martin Schoen, and many another name of note.

A Correspondent relates thus the death of Decamps, from an unquestionable source. It will be seen how characteristic of his ardent mind even this last incident of his career was:—"Every five days there is in the Forest of Fontainebleau an Imperial *Chasse de la Vénerie*. Decamps, who was an active sportsman all his life, used to attend the meet, and alternately rode two horses on these occasions,—one was rather a vicious brute, *un cheval de remonte*, as they are called. Decamps' son, a young fellow of fifteen, had ridden this horse the day before, and tried to dissuade his father from trusting his bones to his vicious propensities, saying that he had attempted to run away with him. Decamps, always rather fond of danger than the reverse, insisted on mounting the brute, as the other horse was ill. He started from his house, which is close to the high road leading to the Forest, and when within a few yards of the stable, the horse set off at full speed. Being on the high road, Decamps not only gave the horse full swing, thinking that there was no danger, but, according to his wont, drove the spurs deep into his flanks; when suddenly, at an unexpected turn of the road, something alarmed the animal, which swerved round a corner, catching Decamps with its full weight, and flattened his head and entire body against a tree. He fell, and was crawling painfully along the dusty road, furrowing it with his nails in agony, when two Englishmen came up, and were the first to give assistance to poor Decamps, who was brought back in a dying state." In 1848, the first productions of the great painter, the series of nine drawings from the Life of Samson, were for sale at Messrs. Colnaghi's, and might have been purchased for 100*l.*

A subscription for the publication of photographs from Alfred Rethel's historical pictures has been for some time on foot, as we are informed, for the benefit of his widow. It is needless for us to say how magnificent his works are. We cannot hesitate to regard him as one of the soundest and best painters of the modern German school.

Those who have not entered Strasbourg Cathedral for some few years past are invited to do so whenever they may next pass that way, to admire the beautification wrought in that interesting but most irregular cathedral by the introduction of new painted glass, in addition to the ancient windows. There remains now so little to do that the decoration may be described as complete. The gain is hardly to be overrated by those who recollect the patches of crude daylight which used to exhibit the incoherences of the building so mercilessly. Yet the new windows are liable to the charge brought against modern taste by a correspondent the other day. Some of the glass is too pale and pretty, in particular that of the solitary window in the Romanesque apse, which demanded the richest and deepest tints to conceal its want of tracery. The effect is now that of a gap covered by a delicately tinted blind: a gratuitous mistake—seeing that no extraordinary admission of light was necessary in that place. Some of the new lateral windows, however, are very good.

The foundation-stone for the enlargement of St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton, was laid on the 11th inst., by Lord Henley, M.P. for the borough. This church possesses many architectural and archæological peculiarities. It is one of the four round churches which are still existing in England, and is the only unrestored one. The other three churches of this style are, the Temple, in London; Little Maplestead, Essex; and St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge. This last is oldest, probably, but that in Northampton comes next, being assigned to Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton, who died in 1115, while returning home from a second pilgrimage to the Holy City. About sixty or seventy years after this, the northern wall of the chancel was cut through, to form an arcade for the addition of a northern aisle. Owing to this it became necessary to erect some buttresses, which led to the failure of the round, and the sacrifice of the old triforium and clerestory. The church thus remained

for upwards of a century. Early in the fourteenth century there appear indications of a south chancel aisle, and before the close of that century the present tower and spire were erected. Whatever has happened to the church since this time has been, in the opinion of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, by way of destruction and deterioration. On the establishment of that Society about fifteen years ago, the first application they received was from the vicar of this church, asking them to assist in the restoration. They, however, preferred other work, and it was not until 1852 that a subscription was commenced, which now amounts to nearly 2,000*l.* The committee who have the management of the restoration have entrusted it to Mr. G. G. Scott. It is proposed to remove the high pews, the galleries, and all incumbrances at present existing in the round church, to make it into a baptistery, putting therein a very handsome font and a circular pavement, from a design which will be furnished by the Rev. Lord Alweyne Compton, and to make new windows and a conical roof. In this part of the church it is also proposed to erect a memorial to the late Marquis of Northampton, who took a deep interest in the work, and for this a special fund has been provided. But to provide for the increasing need of accommodation for the parishioners, it is intended that the present chancel and two aisles shall form the nave, and to build a new chancel, terminating in an apse further eastward. We rest in full confidence that, as this work is in the hands of Mr. G. G. Scott, it will be well done, and that he will not allow the proposed monument to disfigure this most interesting building.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, WILL OPEN for the FIFTH OPERATIC SEASON, MONDAY, October 1st (and during the Week), with W. Vincent Wallace's Popular Romantic Opera of LURLINE. The Libretto by E. Fitzball. In addition to the Scenery of last Season, will be added an entirely New, Mechanical and SCENIC EFFECT, by Messrs. Grieve & Telbin.—LURLINE, Count Rudolph, Mr. W. Harrison; Wilhelm, Mr. Lyall; Rhineberg, Mr. Henry Wharton (his first appearance); The Baron Truenfels, Mr. Grattan Kelly; Zelieck, Mr. H. Corri; Ghiva, Miss Leffler (her first appearance); Liba, Miss Albertazzi (her first appearance); and Lurline, Miss Louisa Pyne. After the Opera, the "NATIONAL ANTHEM." Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—A NEW OPERA, composed expressly for this theatre by M. W. Balfe, will be produced during the season. Various novelties are in preparation, in which several new Artistes will make their first appearance. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. The Scenery by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin.—Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Stalls, 7*s.*; Private Boxes, 2*l.* 4*s.*, 3*l.* 3*s.*, 2*l.* 2*s.*, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dress Circle, 5*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.* Arrangements have been made for Families visiting the Theatre to let Private Boxes, on the First Tier, to hold Four Persons, at 1*l.* 5*s.* nightly, and on the Second Tier, for 10*s.* 6*d.*, Four Persons. The Box Office will be open on, and each day after, Thursday, September 27th. No Charge for Booking, or Fees to Box-keepers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SACRED AND SECULAR VOCAL MUSIC.

A pile of late publications has to be disposed of, ere we deal with one or two important additions lately made to the musician's library. These, not being ephemeral, can wait.—An anthem, '*Praise the Lord, call upon His name*,' by England's best organist, Mr. Best (Novello), is written in the romantic style, as distinguished from that more severe manner of the ancients, with which the musical Pre-Raphaelites have latterly too indiscriminately surfeited priests and people. But "romantic" does not imply want of stateliness; the words are jubilant; and as such have been treated by Mr. Best with brilliancy—not therefore with frivolity.—*A Morning Service in F*, composed by Dr. S. P. Tuckerman, of Boston, U.S. America (same publishers), is among the most creditable specimens of Transatlantic composition we have met; but adust from want of idea.—'*O Lord, we beseech thee*,' *Collect for the Third Sunday after Trinity*, by Frederick Smee (same publishers), is very commonplace,—The '*Te Deum*,' *arranged to two Series of Popular Chants*, by the Rev. S. Beaumont Byers (Barker & Son), is a superfluous work. The innocent divine fancies in his Preface that he has discovered the one right '*Te Deum*.'—Compared with such publications, Kent's hackneyed '*Hear my prayer*,' in a revised edition (Lonsdale), with Dr. Clarke's accompaniment, rises, by comparison, to the importance of a masterpiece. Kent has lain under the charge of being more flimsy than a sacred composer should be;—and this too severely. He was generally melodious—sometimes touched pathos in expression. His setting of that splendid passage of Scripture, 'When the Son of Man shall come in His glory,' though unequal, shows in some of its pages a perception of grandeur too rarely to be found among those who lay hands on Holy Writ. This anthem by him, is, after its kind, complete; and from its devotional melancholy, deservedly popular.

Five numbers (sacred) of the *Singer's Library of Concerted Music*, edited by John Hullah (Addison & Co.), prove the editor to be judicious in selection from the vast range of home and foreign, or familiar and unfamiliar, music belonging to the Roman Catholic and Lutheran Churches. Here and there, however, a remark and inquiry must be made. Why (to offer one) is the singer left, in No. 15—a Motett by Croce, scored by Mr. Hullah, and adapted to words from an English "Stabat Mater"—to discover for himself the frequent oscillations from common to triple time? The Editor cannot himself have overlooked them; but to his clients they will be puzzling.

To four numbers (secular) of the *Singer's Library, &c.* (same editor and publishers), the praise conveyed in the above paragraph may be justly extended.—Some of the novelties are very good; in particular the Part-song No. 4, by Mr. Hatton, who shines in this form of composition. Mr. Hullah, too, has done well in re-arranging some of the best-known glees belonging to the "*Convito*," which might else have fallen into oblivion, owing to the change in the world of singers, which has led to the all but entire abandonment of the male counter-tenor voice. We are obliged to him, too, for reminding the English living world of Storace, Mozart's friend and contemporary, and who wrote for England too many good things (all the better because not in the least *à la* Mozart) for his name to be forgotten. Storace's 'Lullaby,' as harmonized here, is charming. That Mr. Hullah can make mistakes, however, in harmonizing, is to be heard in his arrangements of the 'Carnival of Venice,' with Moore's words, smooth as a gondola flow, in spite of such desperate sibillations as

When all's *so* calm;

and, again,

When maidens *sing*.—

—The arrangement of Moore's words added by Mr. Hullah to the inner parts is anything but euphonious; *e. g.*, one effect which is not happy:—

1st and 2nd. O | come to me when | daylight sets, |

3rd and 4th. O | come to me when | day——light |

when daylight sets light |

—This is the result, and not a good one. Small as the above strictures may seem, the principle they illustrate is of vital consequence to English vocal music; the soul, if not the body, of which lies in a pure and poetical declamation of English language and poetry.

Next, we mention a clever Part-song by Maria Tiddeman, '*If thou speak's't though snows surround thee*' (Addison & Co.), in wonderment how music so clever as this lady's is ever to come to a clear hearing without such hissing from the choir of the words as may produce an effect damaging to her chords.—'*The winter being over*,' composed by Ellen Avery (Jeffreys), is a pleasant April ditty, written to quaint and fresh old words; another reminder of the insinuating steadiness with which English women have of late chosen to "camp out" in the world of Part-music—there to make a heritage and place of their own. In all such appropriations (entirely apart from the showy triumphs appertaining to exhibition) every honourable man will find cause of real satisfaction.—'*Meek Twilight*,' a prize glee, composed by G. W. Martin (Musical Treasury, Nos. 1135–6), having won a prize, stands in need of no further discussion.—Nor can more be done than to announce the publication (by the author) of *Two-part School Songs*, by J. F. Borschitzky.

'*Sleep, my pretty one*,' by M. W. Balfe (Addison & Co.), is another setting of the Laureate's exquisite cradle song, already set twenty times,—best by Mrs. Tom Taylor, well by Mr. Harold Thomas. Mr. Balfe's song is in humour totally different from theirs. But it is one of Mr. Balfe's very best songs; the melody graceful and sweet;—the words not forced into the music;—the monotony of the accompaniment imparting a colour of repose to the composition.—'*For ever and for ever*' (Boosey & Sons), is another setting of other of Mr. Tennyson's words, by Mrs. W. Blanchard Jerrold, to a fair melody for a *mezzo-soprano* voice.—'*At last, at last, thou'rt coming*,' by John Barnett (Addison & Co.), is a smooth duett for female voices, by one who has allowed himself to pass too completely out of sight as a composer.—'*Appeal*,' '*In a wood on a windy day*,' '*Sympathy*,' by Emanuel Aguilar (Duncan, Davison & Co.), present, in their composer's best form, lyrics by the gifted Brontë sisters,—incomplete, howsoever gifted, as lyrists.

Four Songs, written by W. H. Bellamy, composed by J. L. Hatton (Addison & Co.), set forth the four seasons. In "Spring" and "Summer" it may be heard that Mr. Hatton has recollected the chime of Mendelssohn. "Autumn," the complaint of a world-wearied man, is less referable to a model; an expressive and melancholy song. "Winter" strikes up with a start, which recalls Mr. E. Loder's 'Brave Old Oak,' long since become a street song. Further from Mr. Hatton we have '*The Blacksmith's Son*' (same publishers). If educated persons, becoming tired of the rhymester's hammering away at every possible trade and calling, and indisposed to 'The Ribbon-Weaver's Daughter' or 'The Walls-End Miner's First Cousin,' as themes for a ballad, reject '*The Blacksmith's Son*,' with whom lies the fault?

'*The Break of Morn*,' a duett, by Stephen Glover, and '*The Trysting Time*,' a song prefaced with a picture of a young person in a wood wearing a geranium-coloured polka (Addison & Co.), are by Mr. Stephen Glover. '*Don't come too late*,' by Alexander Stracy, (*Musical Treasury*, Nos. 1159–60) by chance comes last in our glance at the vocal music of the season just gathered to its predecessors.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.—The meeting just over has been remarkable in musical liberality of selection,—little less remarkable for the want of organization in its working details, and for the discomforts—arising from no discourtesy, but from want of foresight—which befell many of those who attended it. No competent authority was anywhere to be found when wanted; and to strangers and invited guests the handsome and romantic city of Norwich, with its fine ancient Hall, became during the days of untoward climate anything but a place of pleasure. It would have been as well if some of the time spent in writing and printing business confidences, which were superfluously indelicate, had been bestowed on those simple, practical arrangements, by the exactness and precision of which alone a heterogeneously composed provincial meeting can be made pleasant to either inhabitants or comers from afar.

These objections having been stated, the report on the performances heard under difficulties may be undertaken. The Festival opened with a good performance of 'The Creation' on Monday evening. On Tuesday evening was given the first of the three miscellaneous concerts, each of which contained some feature of sterling interest, setting it apart from aimless collections of mere shreds and patches,—yet not, therefore, poor in such matters as attract concert audiences everywhere. On Tuesday, a selection from Gluck's 'Armida,' the same as that given at Cologne some three years ago, was, for the first time, produced in England, with English words. On this magnificent music we will not here descant, having to speak of the entire opera on its coming concert performance at Manchester. The *solo* singers were,—*Armida* (Madame Novello), *Roland* (Mr. Sims Reeves), *Hate* (Mrs. Weiss), and *Hidraot* (Mr. Santley). Much better the *solos* could not well have been sung:—those of Armida with a declamatory power not always put forth by Madame Novello, who was in splendid voice,—the delicious garden scene, by Mr. Sims Reeves, with true picturesque feeling and delicacy. The chorus, too, was firm and spirited. The effect on the audience we should

have pronounced real, had we not heard the more rapturous applause a little later given to the utterly worthless singing of Madame Borghi-Mamo in the *Sortita*, from 'Otello'—defective in execution—out of time, out of tune, and out of taste—applause which nothing could have prompted save blind faith in the brightness of a star "far fetched and dearly bought." Miss Palmer sang one of Mr. Davison's Shelley songs so finely as narrowly to escape an *encore*, though the canzonet might have been thought too grave and delicate for such a concert. In the second act, Mr. H. Pierson's effective setting of 'Ye Mariners of England' was sung. Such, for better for worse, are our *notabilia* of the first evening.

Wednesday morning's sacred music — which consisted of the Dettingen 'Te Deum' and Spohr's 'Last Judgment'—was endangered by one of those strokes of inconsiderate neglect which ought never to occur on an occasion of such importance. Changes in the programme had been made without the artists concerned being apprised. In consequence of these, Mr. Wilbye Cooper had to sing a song in the 'Te Deum' without preparation, and Mr. Santley *the entire bass part* in Spohr's Oratorio literally at sight. Both did better than creditably. Handel's air, 'When thou tookest upon thee,' lies too low for a tenor, but it was exceedingly well given;—while Mr. Santley's first appearance in sacred music at Norwich, which might easily have been so disastrous, amounted to a success with all, and to a triumph with those to whom were known the circumstances and the extreme difficulty as to interval and intonation of Spohr's music. Thanks, in great measure, to the skill and presence of mind of these two singers, the two works went without a halt. The Norwich chorus is extremely good, and puts its whole heart into the singing of Spohr's music. The composer was virtually "brought out" in oratorio there, and the amateurs of the town remember the fact with that true English constancy which so distinguishes us among the nations. Nowhere else in England, or, we suspect, in Germany, does the Oratorio produce the same effect, nor did we ever feel its many weak points so small a drawback on its few individual beauties as on Wednesday morning. The impression made was deep and well-merited by the skill and expression of the choral performers. That the orchestra at Norwich was hardly up to the level of the chorus was to be felt, though some of its individual players shone brightly,—Mr. Harper especially, as taking the difficult trumpet-part in the 'Te Deum,' could not be overpraised. Such perfect execution is rare on his instrument. — At Wednesday evening's concert, Dr. Bennett's 'May Queen' went smoothly and pleased fairly. Miss Arabella Goddard played her best, and was *encored*. Madame Borghi-Mamo in no respect improved on her Tuesday's performance, and fell nearer her right level in the estimation of her audience. Conductors and committees will one day come to discover that "*make-believe*" singing will not pass in cases when expectation has been so highly raised as in hers, save by a rare chance. Mdlle. Tietjens and Signor Giuglini were heard to advantage; the latter, to our thinking, is far more valuable in the orchestra than on the stage. M. Sainton was the other instrumental *solo-player*.—Of Thursday's novelties, Herr Molique's 'Abraham' and Mr. Benedict's 'Undine,' we shall speak in detail next week, both being works of no ordinary interest.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday, the tragedy of 'Coriolanus' was revived, — Mr. Phelps, of course, performing the hot-headed hero. This he did with no lack of spirit—indeed, with more fire and vigour than usual. The caste in many particulars was a new one. Mr. Vezin made an excellent *Aufidius*, and Mr. Barrett, as *Menenius*, identified himself with the character,—while Mr. Rayner, as *Cominius*, acted with great elocutionary propriety. Miss Atkinson sustained the part of the noble mother with befitting dignity. The house was very full, and the revival received with great favour. The scenery and costumes are new and beautiful.

SURREY.—At the re-opening of this house on Saturday, two new pieces of the usual kind were produced. The first was an adaptation of a tale in one of the journals, and entitled 'Ralph Gaston; or, the Three Lives.' It is a violent melo-drama by the Author of 'The Flower Girl,' and intended apparently to exhibit the hero in that variety of costume which is considered a source of theatrical effect in pieces of this kind. *Ralph Gaston* (Mr. Creswick) is, indeed, a rough sort of hero, reduced to the level of a very primitive taste. His life is devoted to revenge,—for his sister has been seduced by one *Sir Everard Dudley* (Mr. Fernandez), who has also accused the brother of robbery and procured his transportation. Having served out his time, he leaves Australia in company with his wealthy master, *Clement Rathbone;* but the ship taking fire, Rathbone perishes. Gaston contrives to save Rathbone's papers, and on his arrival in England assumes his name and possesses himself of his property. This he employs in his task of vengeance, and ultimately revenges himself on Sir Everard, and rescues his sister's child from penury. The second piece, entitled 'The Veteran and his Son,' is an adaptation from the French. Mr. Shepherd enacts the principal part with a liveliness that relieves the general dullness of the action. The house was crowded, and the pieces and players received with great demonstrations.

OLYMPIC.—'Savage as a Bear' is the title of a small drama by Mr. H. Wigan, adapted from 'Un Tigre de Bengale,' which has received but a moderate welcome. It goes over again the ground of jealousy, which Mr. Robson has so frequently illustrated in its comic and tragic and its tragi-comic phases. Mr. F. Robinson, an actor of a more serious and less various turn, supplies his place in this instance, and made a much more straightforward affair of it, so that the part went for just so much as it was worth, and no more. The plot is simple. *Mr. Jujubes* (Mr. H. Vigan), fond of mignonette and cigars, excites the jealousy of his opposite neighbour, *Mr. Gregory Griffin* (Mr. Robinson), who supposes that his doings at his window are intended for telegraphic signals to Mrs. Griffin. The lady writes to Jujubes, imploring him to discontinue such proceedings; and Jujubes thinks it incumbent to step over the way to apologize and to explain. Nervous to a fault, he places Mrs. Griffin in greater peril. She would conceal him from her husband's rage, but he is sure always to leave something behind him to provoke suspicion. When enough fun of this kind has been produced, the parties are brought to a proper understanding, and vow eternal friendship.

STRAND.—Messrs. Yates and Harrington have given a new and noisy farce to these boards, entitled 'Hit him—he has no Friends.' The motive for all the comic misery is slight enough. A nervous man is identified by his neighbours and acquaintance with another of the same name, who is reported in the newspapers as having deserted his wife and children. His mistress, her brother, the magistrate of the place and the people of the inn, all looking upon him as the delinquent, persecute him in every conceivable manner, until he is made to act like a lunatic. Mr. James Rogers personates the character to the life, and to him the success of the piece is owing.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The receipts of the Worcester Festival are said to be more than ordinarily satisfactory.

Some difficulty, it is understood, is likely to arise next year, owing to the new fashion of Monday Operas, and the circumstance that the Philharmonic Concerts are always held on the second day of the week. It was evaded this year, we believe, by concession on the part of the managers, under the reasonable consideration that their intentions had not been sufficiently taken to heart by the instrumentalists engaged. Next year—as is no less fair to their own purposes—no further accommodation of the kind will be extended, we hear. The Philharmonic Society has three alternatives;—to change the evening of its performances,—to engage a new band (its orchestra as it stands having been quietly and steadily thinned during late years),—or peacefully to sink into the "tomb of the Capulets." Should the last of the three events happen, "its moan is soon made." The pretext of its existence for some years past has been the opportunity afforded to its subscribers of hearing the nine Symphonies of Beethoven, &c. So little, however, has the execution of them kept pace with the increase in knowledge of our time, that this pretext amounts now to a mere tradition.—As for the production of novelties, since the Wagner experiment it has amounted to a fuss about trials, followed by no after-performance of the works approved on trial. If the Philharmonic Society, which in less enlightened years performed its function, now dies of favouritism and misdirection, all lovers of what is conservative or progressive in Art, (or both in one) may well sing in chorus, "*Requiescat*"—"The days are gone when its work was well done."

We understand that it is the intention of the management of Covent Garden Theatre to produce the 'Faust' of M. Gounod in its form of grand opera,—that is, with sung recitatives;—the English paraphrase having been last year completed.

How widely the cultivation of Part-singing is spreading here may be proved by almost every paper that appears. In one are new classes advertised by Mr. Henken; in another, monster gatherings by Mr. Martin; in a third, experiments and projects by some one else: all contributing to the increase in cheap publication of good new vocal concerted music. How exquisite to those who know these facts,—and the two countries,—will seem the patronizing paragraphs put forth in certain French journals, congratulating the English on having, at last, wakened up to the pleasures of united singing,—thanks to the visit of M. Delaporte and the *Orphéonistes!*—There are still such curious people as French musicians of standing and influence, who will ask the Englishman, as they lounge down the Boulevard des Italiens (cognizant of few other highways in the world), if "there are any chorus-singers in London?"

A History of the Imperial Conservatory of Music and Declamation (in France), by M. Lassabathie, like M. Elwart's book on the Conservatoire Concerts, is worth attending to—though it may not contain any such amount of continuous reading as will recommend it to the general public.—An exact and comprehensive history of the music-schools of Europe, executed without predilection, would be of great present value; since a stir is being made on every side in furtherance of good education; owing to the scarcity of which certain branches of the art are notoriously deteriorating. M. Lassabathie offers little more than notes. One of his instances may be adverted to in encouragement of young artists disposed to despond when success is deferred. No less a person than Madame Saint-Huberti (afterwards the Countess d'Entraigues, so mysteriously murdered with her husband in this country) was sent away from the Grand Opéra of Paris, of which she was destined to become the queen, as hopelessly inferior,—after four years of trial. She was taken back in a fifth year as passable, and only in the seventh year of her service was found excellent. Something like this was Madame Pasta's story; but, betwixt the leaden and the golden age of *her* dealings with the public, she disappeared and secluded herself for hard, private study.—Rousseau, who was already an excellent musician, when he entered the Opera House, was five years there ere he made his mark.

In No. 1710 of this journal mention was made, in reference to some letters by Piron, the author of 'La Métromanie,' of his tilt with Voltaire (Piron's victory being there recounted by Piron's self), and of Grimm's testimonial to the writer's quickness in sharpshooting with his tongue. A proof of this last turns up in some further correspondence of Piron's not long since found and published at Lyons. In these the Dijon wit "hits off" the Dijon musician, Rameau—a musician to whom (it is possible among other chances) popular attention may return; though as a man he was not lovely, if we are to believe the wit's account of their encounter:—"I found myself sometimes in the Garden of the Tuileries at the same time as Rameau. He would see me first, hail me a good way off, and come running to me;—I could see him come, thanks to

my eye-glass:—he was nothing more than a long organ-pipe, with the wind left out. After having bruised my cheeks by the assault of his, there followed a fight as to which of the two should begin the discourse. His big voice got the better. He spoke to me of music and of thorough bass; I to him of Homer and Corneille. We pelted one another's ears with algebra like this till the end of the play. Thereabouts he would become impatient—send Poetry where it is not proper to say, but where *I* sent Music in my turn. The end was, that we mutually sent one another where we had sent our two respective fine arts,—without any rancour, till our next meeting; quite ready to begin again when we next met."

We have often spoken of Signor Rossini as one who has liberally jested with Art and its convictions,—a fact proclaimed by himself in the form of mystification, manuscript and printed. This has been all the more vexatious to those who happen to know how vast is his private knowledge, how retentive his memory, and how warmly expressed his admiration for former kings and deities in his art. Signor Rossini's last contribution to the papers is something more genial. A letter is published from him acknowledging yet one more portrait of Mozart, in addition to a collection of like memorials of the Salzburg composer at any and every age, which the redoubtable Pesarese *maestro* has been long amassing. One of these memorials, the letter adds, was some time since sent him by "his dear friend, Meyerbeer."

A new 'Ondine' is about to be produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, with music by M. Semet.

MISCELLANEA

Autumn on the Thames.—No gardens of ancient or modern times can compare with the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew for the innumerable variety and number of foreign plants, rare and majestic native trees and exotic ferns, thriving in health and marvellous beauty within its ample domain. To the young artist and artificial florist desirous of making progress in their calling, the months of September and October offer a most favourable opportunity for the study of foliage in all its endless variety of form, size, and hue; the lover of nature, too, in one of her most beautiful aspects, and the admirer of gorgeous colouring, may also, at this season of the year, enjoy a treat of the very highest order, as the old and new arboretums, the pinetum, and many of the conservatories are brilliant with a thousand exquisite tints, the whole forming a series of sylvan pictures, rich with excess of beauty, forcibly reminding visitors of the departing glories of ancient Sherwood and the grandeur and magnificence of American primeval forest scenery during the fall of the leaf, or Indian summer, of that vast continent. Standing on the western terrace of the great tropical Palm-house, gilded by the setting sunbeams of a fine autumnal cloudless sky, the matchless view, embracing the whole of the extensive amphitheatre, inclosing the new arboretum with its floral temples, groups of patriarchal elms, lofty pines, stately oaks, spreading cedars, woodland glades, and noble avenues, bounded by the calm, flowing river, which seen at high water from an eminence (Victoria Mount), has the appearance of an extensive serpentine lake—the stream, reflecting the bright azure of the lovely sky, realizes the idea of a splendid sheet of lapis lazuli, or an immense turquoise, enwreathed with emeralds, variegated with the most costly gems—is beautiful and picturesque almost beyond the power of language to depict; no written description can convey to the reader its enchanting loveliness and surpassing beauty; the prospect, from its magnitude, loneliness, and solitude, approaches sublimity—it must be seen to be enjoyed and appreciated. This glorious and perfect panorama is universally allowed by competent judges to be unrivalled as a specimen of English landscape gardening and river scenery throughout the world.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H. M. (received, with thanks)—E. H.—M. C.—F. W. J. M.—R. S. P.—received.

THE IRISH SCHOOL BOOKS—THREE NEW VOLUMES.

Now ready, 12mo. cloth, illustrated with 349 Woodcuts,

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

Published by Direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS, PNEUMATICS, and OPTICS; with 238 Woodcuts. 12mo. 202 pages, price 1s. 6d.

ELECTRICITY, GALVANISM, MAGNETISM, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, HEAT, and the STEAM-ENGINE; with 78 Woodcuts. 12mo. 180 pages, price 1s. 4d.

CHEMISTRY, and CHEMICAL ANALYSIS; with 33 Woodcuts. 12mo. 390 pages, price 2s.

ILLUSTRATED WITH THREE HUNDRED PRACTICAL ENGRAVINGS,

Price 7s. 6d.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE,

FIRST VOLUME.

Containing several hundred Original Papers, contributed by writers of the highest eminence in the several departments of Scientific Research.

Students of the Microscope will find in this really valuable and original work much to interest them, by TUFFEN WEST, JAMES SAMUELSON, H. J. SLACK, Dr. DEAKIN, and W. F. COOPER.

The most interesting features in Aquaria, Sea-shore Studies, Fern-cases, Cabinets and Collections, together with Curiosities of Natural History, are contributed by SHIRLEY HIBBERD, WILLIAM KIDD, and W. C. L. MARTIN.

In Geology and Mineralogy are presented papers by S. J. MACKIE, J. B. LEIFCHILD, and H. N. DRAPER.

Astronomy and Meteorology are ably conducted by E. J. LOWE, the Hon. Mrs. WARD, G. W. F. CHAMBERS, J. D. DAVIES, W. C. BURDER, and other well-known authorities.

A Series of Botanical papers (Wayside Weeds and their Teachings), by Dr. SPENCER THOMSON, is well illustrated, and very practical; while upon the subjects of Coins, Antiquities, History, Biography, and Etymology, are the names of H. NOEL HUMPHREYS, O. S. ROUND, and HAIN FRISWELL.

In Photography, Experimental Chemistry, Electro-Metallurgy, Applied Mechanics, Optics, Light, and Colour, J. SIDEBOTHAM, T. A. MALONE, E. G. WOOD, THOMAS GOODCHILD, C. M. ARCHER, and GODFREY TURNER contribute new and valuable facts.

Engravings of a practical nature are freely interspersed; and, illustrating as they do subjects deeply interesting to every intellectual observer and lover of Natural History, make RECREATIVE SCIENCE familiar and attractive to all.

Second Edition, crown 8vo. cloth gilt, with Illustrations plain and coloured, price 14s.

RUSTIC ADORNMENTS FOR HOMES OF TASTE,

And Recreations for Town-Folk, in the Study and Imitation of Nature.

By SHIRLEY HIBBERD.

Contents.

The Home of Taste
Marine Aquarium
Freshwater Aquarium
Wardian Case
Waltonian Case
Floral Ornaments
The Aviary
Pleasure Garden
Flower Garden
Apiary
Garden Aquarium
Water Scenery
Rockery
Wilderness
Fernery
Trellis Work
Wire Work
Grottoes
Fountains
Tree Stumps
Rustic Work.

Imperial 8vo. arabesque binding, price 21s.

GEMS from the POETS, Illustrated.

In One Superb Volume, with Twenty-eight Plates, on toned paper, illustrating the Poems of Moore, Byron, Longfellow, Wilson, Rogers, Hemans, Emerson, Cowper, Wordsworth, Scott, Burns, Bryant, Gray, Goldsmith, Campbell, Croly, Thomson, Falconer, Milton.

The Favourite Edition of Burns.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, with Portrait, and Sixteen Vignette Illustrations on Steel, price 6s.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS.

With Memoir and Copious Glossary.

List of the Illustrations.

1. Portrait, with Autograph
2. Birthplace of Burns
3. Monument to Burns (Doon)
4. Mausoleum of Burns (Dumfries)
5. Birks of Aberfeldy
6. The Field of Bannockburn
7. Lincluden College
8. Brae of Ballochmyle
9. Town and Harbour of Ayr
10. Dumfries
11. Nithsdale
12. Ayr
13. The Pier of Leith
14. Coilefield
15. Colzean Castle
16. Taymouth Castle
17. The Vision.

Second Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 2s.

LESSONS ON THE PHENOMENA OF INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

Edited by RICHARD DAWES, Dean of Hereford.

Contents.—Industry—Knowledge and Skill—Economy—Wealth—Capital—Profit—Wages—Property—Rent—Division of Labour—Value—Measures and Weights—Money—Precious Metals—Credit and Bills—Banking—Rates of Exchange—Paper Money—Insurance—Price—Interest and Annuities—Industrial Progress—Emigration—Base Money—Restrictions—Industrial Derangement—Combinations—Strikes and Lock-Outs—Taxation—Property vacant by Death.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

Just published, the Third Edition, price 10s. 6d. cloth,

TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH.

By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A.
L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

Just ready, 1 vol. price 10s. 6d.

THE LONG RUN: a Novel.

By HENRY OWGAN, LL.D.
Author of 'Out on the World,' &c.

"'The Long Run' is decidedly a brilliant sketch of life, and an effective exposition of some momentous phases of human nature."—*Evening Sun*, June 28.

"The scene of the novel is chiefly laid in Ireland; and, as picturesque description is evidently the author's forte, he has ample opportunity of revelling in it.....The dialogues are infused with much dramatic spirit, and are quite up to the mark, while the style is otherwise fluent and energetic."—*Dispatch*, July 14.
L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

Now ready,

A REPORT of the TRIAL of JOHN KEELING and ANOTHER, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, September 7 and 14, and at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, September 19-20, 1860; with some Facts collected on the spot, and reference to other matters.

Copies free, by sending a stamp to Mr. R. Shew, Woodbine, near Simmons-court, Dublin.

On the 29th, 480 pp. 24 Coloured Plates, cloth, 30s.

OUTLINES of BRITISH FUNGOLOGY; containing Characters of above a Thousand Species of Fungi, and a complete List of all that have been described as Natives of the British Isles. By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A. F.L.S.
Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

On the 29th, 4 Coloured Plates, price 2s. 6d. No. VI. of

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE: comprising Figures and Descriptions of Popular Garden Flowers. By THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S., Secretary to the Floral Committee of the Horticultural Society.
Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Recently published, 80 Coloured Plates, cloth, 3l. 3s.

ATLAS of BRITISH SEAWEEDS; comprising Figures, with Dissections, of all the Species of Algæ inhabiting the Shores of the British Isles. Copied on a reduced scale from Professor Harvey's 'Phycologia Britannica,' of which the price is 7l. 17s. 6d.
Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Recently published, 680 pp. cloth, 12s.

HANDBOOK of the BRITISH FLORA: a Description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns Indigenous to or Naturalized in the British Isles. For the use of Beginners and Amateurs. By GEORGE BENTHAM, F.L.S.
Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

This day, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE PRAIRIE and OVERLAND TRAVELLER: a Book for Emigrants, Traders, Travellers, Hunters and Soldiers traversing Great Plains and Prairies. By Captain R. B. MARCEY. Illustrated.

"This is a real, carefully executed collection of information and experiences, the which every one who takes up will hardly lay down until he has read from A to Z.....It is not only valuable to the special traveller, but fascinating to the general reader.... The author is as full of matter as any old sailor who has sailed four times round the world."—*Athenæum*.
Sampson Low, Son & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

This day, price 1s. fcap. cloth,

HOW to MAKE MINIATURE PUMPS and a FIRE-ENGINE: a Book for Boys. With Seven Diagrams.
Sampson Low, Son & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

This day, at all Libraries, in 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, price 8s. 6d.

A JOURNEY into the BACK COUNTRY, including an EXPLORATION of the VALLEY of the MISSISSIPPI. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, Author of 'The Slave States,' &c.
Sampson Low, Son & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

On the 1st of October will be published, 8vo. with 10 Coloured Lithographs and 43 Woodcuts, price 15s.

THE SURGICAL DISEASES of CHILDREN. By J. COOPER FORSTER, Assistant-Surgeon to and Lecturer on Anatomy at Guy's Hospital, and Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for Children.
London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

MADEIRA.

Second Edition, with Map and Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.

MADEIRA, its CLIMATE and SCENERY: a Handbook for Invalid and other Visitors.
By JAMES YATE JOHNSON.

"The most complete and trustworthy guide-book to Madeira yet published."—*Literary Gazette*.

"An excellent book of reference on all matters connected with the island."—*John Bull*.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

OWEN'S PALÆONTOLOGY.

Just published, in demy 8vo. cloth, price 16s.

PALÆONTOLOGY; or, a Systematic Summary of Extinct Animals and their Geological Relations. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Natural-History Departments in the British Museum, &c.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

MANSEL'S METAPHYSICS.

Just published, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

METAPHYSICS; or, the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B.D., Wayntlete, Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, &c.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

The Third Thousand, price 10s. 6d. is now ready of

JULIAN HOME: a Tale of College Life. By the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

"It is excellently written; its moral tone is high and noble. Such a tale might find many a youth who flies a sermon, and impress its fine teaching on his mind."—*Spectator*.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

THE GREAT CENTRAL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY OF GERMANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each; deposit 2s. 6d. per Share; and 7s. 6d. per Share on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

MAJOR-GENERAL PEMBERTON, York House, Chertsey.
JOHN COOPER, Esq., 34, Cloudesley-square, Islington.
HENRY GOVIER, Esq., 1, Clifton-street, Finsbury.
GEORGE CYPRIAN HACKER, Esq., 38, Grove-road, St. John's Wood.

With power to add to their number.

Solicitor—AUGUSTUS FREDERICK SHEPPARD, Esq., Moorgate-street, City, E.C.
Auditor—JAMES TYLER, Esq., of the firm of Goodchap, Tyler & Co., Accountants, 13, Gresham-street.
Bankers—THE BANK OF LONDON.
Secretary—Mr. WILLIAM GROVES.

Offices: 38, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, E.C.

THIS COMPANY is incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, 1856, 1857, with limited liability, and with special articles of association, which confer upon the Shareholders a controlling and governing power over all the Company's proceedings, and limit the pecuniary liability of each Shareholder to the amount of the Shares he subscribes for.

The principal object of this Company is to complete the purchase and more fully develope the workings of a very valuable and extensive formation of Slate, situated 2½ English miles from Wildungen (to which place a railway is proposed by the Government), in the parish of Kleinern, in the principality of Waldeck, Northern Germany, and known as the Heinbach Slate Quarry, within nine miles of a station on the Cassel and Frankfort Railway, which communicates with all parts of the Continent. It has been worked on a small scale at a considerable profit. The proprietor not having the necessary capital to efficiently work the vast property, he has deemed it advisable to dispose of it to the promoters of the present Company, on the agreement to take the greatest portion of the purchase-money in the paid-up shares of the Company. The Directors, with the assistance of a few private friends, shareholders, deemed it advisable before any great outlay was incurred to employ a clever practical quarryman to go and fully test the property previous to introducing it for public support, and they have now the satisfaction of being able to arrive at the following conclusions:—

1st. That they have a most valuable formation of Slate, possessing natural facilities for working at a small cost.

2nd. That they can get abundance of labour at from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per week.

3rd. That the cost of raising, planing, and sawing will not be more than 4*s.* per ton.

4th. That there is a great demand for it on the spot at from 40*s.* to 50*s.* per ton, whilst in large towns a far greater price can be obtained.

5th. That there are contractors and builders who are ready to receive it in large quantities, as they now pay heavy freight from England for all they require. The Directors have consequently sent out machinery, with directions to the Manager to increase his staff, and doubt not but they will, ere long, be able to forward to the Shareholders a most satisfactory report.

The area of the Company's proposed operations is very extensive, and the mineral property held of the Government of Waldeck, Germany, at a rental of 12*s.* per year in perpetuity, and a royalty of one-tenth of the slate, which can be commuted for an almost nominal sum.

The vein of Slate is upwards of sixty yards in thickness, and, from the annexed Reports of the practical men who have lately visited the property on behalf of the Directors of the Company, and the specimens received from the quarry, it is acknowledged to be of the most valuable description, being of great durability, of a dark-blue colour, and capable of taking a high and lasting polish.

The Managing Director having determined that no incorrect statement should go forth to the public, he has himself visited the quarry, in company with a shareholder and friend experienced in such matters; and he can most satisfactorily attest to the correctness of the Engineer's Reports. He has also ascertained the existence of a very great demand for the Slate in Germany, at higher prices than those quoted in the English market. As regards the title, the Solicitor for the Company has obtained a direct grant from the Government.

The Directors have purchased the whole of this very valuable property for the sum of 6,000*l.*, of which the sum of 500*l.* only is to be paid in cash, and the remaining sum of 5,500*l.* to be in paid-up shares of the Company.

The deposit of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share must be paid to the Company's Bankers on making application, as per annexed Form, and no application will be considered till the deposit is paid.

Seven shillings and sixpence per share will be required on allotment, which the Directors consider will furnish a sufficient capital to work the quarry.

The deposit will be returned if the application for shares be not acceded to.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF MR. EVAN EVANS.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I have now prospected your Quarries in Germany, and the following is my opinion thereon:—first, the Slab Quarry is partly opened at the foot of a very high hill, and the vein of Slate Slab is at least sixty yards thick, of a very beautiful deep-blue colour, fine-grained, free from iron or sulphur; and will, I have no doubt, take a first-rate polish. These Quarries are situated on a very advantageous spot; so that you may divide your property into four different setts or quarries, so as to form galleries one above the other, and each will have at least thirty yards' depth on the vein of solid rock of slabs, with ample room for the *débris* or waste.

EVAN EVANS,
Inspecting Agent,
Penygros, North Wales.

Wildungen, July 13, 1858.

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF THE REPORT OF MR. JOHN LANE.

To the Directors of the Great Central Slate and Slab Company of Germany, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit for your information the following Report on the Heinbach Slate Quarry, situated in the Principality of Waldeck, Germany.

The Quarry is situated immediately adjoining a good road, about nine miles from the Cassel and Frankfort Railway, leading to all parts of the Continent, and is opened at the foot of a very high hill on a vein of slate upwards of sixty yards thick, of a dark-blue colour, and of a very fine and equal quality. The position of this vein is very advantageous for its being properly and economically worked, as several setts or quarries may be simultaneously formed one above the other to the top of the mountain, each having ample depth upon the solid vein of slate, with room for any amount of *débris* or waste.

The circumstances which, in my opinion, cannot fail to render the development of this property a highly remunerative undertaking, are, the nominal rental of 12*s.* per annum; the low rate of wages for workmen (about 6*s.* per week); the inexhaustible supply of material, and the ready sale on the spot for any amount of the manufactured article at good prices; and the comparatively small amount of capital required to be invested in the necessary plant and machinery.

So soon as the Quarry is systematically opened out, and the proper machinery erected for working the same in a regular manner, which could be completed in about six or eight months, it would be capable of raising and making fit for the market about 800 tons of slates and slabs at a total current cost not exceeding 250*l.* Now, as the slates and slabs readily sell on the spot at an average price of 50*s.* per ton, there results a very large margin for profit, interest on capital, and incidental expenses.

I estimate the total cost of opening out the Quarry, together with the necessary Plant and Machinery, including two Water-Wheels, Planing Machines, Circular Saws, Cranes, Iron Rails, Waggons, &c., for working 800 tons of slabs and slate per month, would not exceed 1,500*l.* The detailed estimate from which I obtain the foregoing figures is sent herewith.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,
JOHN LANE,
Superintendent of Slate and Slab Works, Leith.

Plant and Machinery required to make marketable 200 Tons per Week.

	£.	s.	d.
To five Planing Machines, at 95*l.*	475	0	0
Two Water-Wheels, and fixing	130	0	0
Four Circular Saws and Frames	160	0	0
Ten Waggons, at 10*l.*	100	0	0
Three Hundred Yards of Iron Rails and Sleepers, &c.	60	0	0
One Hundred Yards of Chain, 5-8	20	0	0
Two Cranes, and fixing, &c.	40	0	0
Eight Months' Work opening out the Quarry, at 35*l.*	280	0	0
Unforeseen expenses	220	0	0
	£1,500	0	0

Labour and Materials required to Raise and make Marketable 200 Tons of Slabs per Week.

	£.	s.	d.
To 18 Men raising, at 8*s.* per week	7	4	0
9 Waggon Men, at 8*s.* per week	3	12	0
3 Tipping Men, at 8*s.* per week	1	4	0
6 Sawing Men, at 8*s.* per week	2	8	0
6 Planing Men, at 8*s.* per week	2	8	0
6 Splitting Men, at 8*s.* per week	2	8	0
10 Labourers, at 8*s.* per week	4	0	0
1 Smith, at 1*l.* per week	1	0	0
1 Carpenter, at 1*l.* per week	1	0	0
Powder for Blasting	1	10	0
Oil, &c. for Machinery	0	10	0
Coal for Smith	0	10	0
Rent, &c.	0	5	0
Carting to Water Power, 150 tons of Slabs, at 1*s.*	7	10	0
Management per week	3	0	0
	£38	9	0

According to the above calculation, the Slabs will not cost more than 4*s.* per ton, and can readily be sold on the ground for 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton. This leaves a nett profit upon the 200 tons of 461*l.* 10*s.* per week; or, for 50 weeks, 23,075*l.*

N.B. Although 6*s.* is the average wages per week, 8*s.* has been put in the above calculation, in order to secure the best workmen.

JOHN LANE.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Great Central Slate and Slab Company of Germany, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request you to allot me Shares in the above Company; and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that you may please to allot me, subject to the Company's Articles of Association.

Dated this day of 186 .

Name .....
Address .....
Profession or Occupation .....

RECEIPT.

Received from , of , on account of the "GREAT CENTRAL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY OF GERMANY, LIMITED," the sum of Pounds.

£ : : For

Third Edition, just published, price 1s.; post free, 14 stamps,

ON DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EAR, arising from Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgic Headache. By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL CLASS-BOOKS.

I.

In cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. bd. with 220 Diagrams engraved for the Work,

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF PLANE GEOMETRY, with EXPLANATORY APPENDIX, and SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS for Exercise. Adapted for the Use of Schools, or for Self-instruction.

By W. D. COOLEY, A.B.,
Author of the 'History of Maritime and Inland Discovery,' 'The Negroland of the Arabs,' &c.

"Mr. Cooley has produced an edition of Euclid's Elements, which for brevity, clearness, and discerning attention to the wants of learners, cannot be easily surpassed. When we add, that it is remarkable for its typographical neatness, that its form is convenient and price moderate, we feel justified in predicting for it an extensive circulation."—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Mr. Cooley seems almost to wish to contradict his own motto—that 'there is no royal road to Geometry,' for following in the steps of Playfair, he has considerably diminished both the volume of the work, as well as the labour of the student. Prefixed to the Elements are some remarks on the study of mathematics, as valuable for the elegance of their style as for the correctness of their reasoning."—*Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.*

II.

Uniform with the 'Elements,' price 3s. 6d.

COOLEY'S GEOMETRICAL PROPOSITIONS DEMONSTRATED; or, a Supplement to Euclid, being a KEY to the Exercises appended to the 'Elements,' for the use of Teachers and private Students. Upwards of 130 Propositions, deduced from the First Six Books of Euclid, are illustrated in it by new Diagrams.

III.

In fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

COOLEY'S FIGURES of EUCLID; being the Diagrams illustrating the 'Elements,' with the Enunciations printed separately for Use in the Class-room.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

EVERY SATURDAY, 24 pages, price 4d. of all Booksellers, or stamped to go by post, 5d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION FOR

LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES, GENEALOGISTS, &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES, which is now to be found in the Library of nearly every Club, College, and Literary Institution, and in the hands of nearly every book-loving man, in the United Kingdom, was established for the purpose of furnishing to all lovers of Literature a COMMONPLACE-BOOK, in which they might, on the one hand, record for their own use and the use of others those minute facts,—those elucidations of a doubtful phrase, or disputed passage,—those illustrations of an obsolete custom,—those scattered biographical anecdotes, or unrecorded dates,—which all who read occasionally stumble upon;—and, on the other, of supplying a medium through which they might address those Queries, by which the best informed are sometimes arrested in the midst of their labours, in the hope of receiving solutions of them from some of their brethren.

NOTES AND QUERIES contains every Week a variety of amusing Articles on some of the following Subjects:—

ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH HISTORY.
Illustrated by Original Communications and Inedited Documents.

BIOGRAPHY,
Including Unpublished Correspondence of Eminent Men, and Unrecorded Facts connected with them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY,
More especially of English Authors, with Notices of Rare and Unknown Editions of their Works, and Notes on Authorship of Anonymous Books.

POPULAR ANTIQUITIES and FOLK-LORE,
Preserving the fast-fading Relics of the Old Mythologies.

BALLADS and OLD POETRY,
With Historical and Philological Illustrations.

POPULAR and PROVERBIAL SAYINGS,
Their Origin, Meaning, and Application.

PHILOLOGY,
Including Local Dialects, Archaisms, and Notes on our Old Poets.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY,
Including Histories of Old Families, Completion of Pedigrees, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, and REPLIES,
On Points of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY, FINE ARTS, NATURAL HISTORY, MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, NUMISMATICS, PHOTOGRAPHY, &c.

The Subscription for STAMPED COPIES for SIX MONTHS, forwarded direct from the Publishers (including the Half-yearly INDEX), is 11s. 4d., which may be paid by Post-Office Order, payable to Messrs. BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTES and QUERIES may be procured by order of every Bookseller or Newsman, or of the Publishers,

BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

The OCTOBER NUMBER will be ready on the 29th, and will contain

TWO NEW TALES.

1. A COQUETTE'S CAMPAIGN.
2. The ADVENTURES of BEL and the DRAGON.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

Ready this day, in 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

ODD JOURNEYS IN AND OUT OF LONDON.

By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD,
Author of 'Under Bow Bells,' &c.

Contents.

On the Canal
Riding the Whirlwind
Castles in the Sea
The Happy Fishing Grounds
Another Whitstable Trade
Shot
Aldershot Town and Camp
Change for Nuggets
Pity a Poor Bridge
First-Floor Windows
Cabs
Committed to Newgate-street
Great Meeting of Creditors
Housetop Telegraphs
Right through the Post
Musical Prize-Fight
The Two Trains of Pleasure
A Phantom Opera
A Working Opera
Morning Call upon a Great Personage
Great Eastern Postscript
The Last Stage-Coach.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE

WELCOME GUEST

TO

THIRTY-TWO PAGES, ILLUSTRATED.

Price TWOPENCE Weekly.

Encouraged by past success, the Proprietors have determined on enlarging their Periodical by the addition of Eight Pages to the present size, which will thus be increased to Thirty-two Pages each week, instead of Twenty-four as heretofore. The WELCOME GUEST will then contain the largest quantity of original literature ever before printed in a weekly sheet, and it thus becomes the cheapest Illustrated Periodical of the age.

The new space acquired will enable the Proprietors to introduce a feature they have meditated for some time. The most popular writer of the day is

GUSTAVE AIMARD,

the great Indian Hunter, whose works have been translated into almost every living language; and they deserve such universal recognition, because they are the results of personal experience. It has been Gustave Aimard's privilege to spend the greater portion of his life aloof from civilization, as the adopted son of one of the most powerful Indian tribes; as squatter, hunter, ranger, warrior and miner in turn, he has traversed America from the highest peaks of the Cordilleras to the shores of Ocean. Hence it will be seen that Gustave Aimard does not write romances—he only describes his own life.

Believing that these tales of Indian life need only to be known in England to be admired, the Proprietors of the WELCOME GUEST have secured the copyright for this country; and they commence the New Volume with

THE PRAIRIE FLOWER,

the First Chapters of which will appear in No. 54, ready October 6.

Mr. G. A. SALA is engaged on a Series of Papers, THE

STREETS OF THE WORLD,

Illustrated by W. M'CONNELL.

A Collection of Sea Stories, by the Author of

TALES OF THE COAST-GUARD,

A Weekly Review of

SCIENCE AND ART,

And a Series of Social

ESSAYS ON POPULAR TOPICS,

Will also appear at regular intervals.

In a word, the Proprietors are resolved to spare no outlay, shun no labour, in rendering the WELCOME GUEST not only the cheapest but the best Periodical of the age.

London: HOULSTON & WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row.

50, CONDUIT-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS for SEA-SIDE READING include the Life of Dr. Wolff (New Edition)—Lady Aubrey; or, What shall I do?—Helen: a Romance of Real Life—and the Two Popular Tales by the Grand-Niece of the great Lord Nelson, My Wife's Pin-Money, and The Emigrant's Daughter, dedicated by special permission to the Empress of Russia.

NEWSPAPER FOR THE FARMING AND GARDENING INTEREST.

Price Fivepence, or Sixpence stamped to go free by post,

EACH VOLUME COMPLETE IN ITSELF,

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE

AND

AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE:

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

As regards the Gardening Part, the principle is to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, or Garden Botany, and such Natural History as has relation to Gardening, with Notices and Criticisms of all Works on such subjects. Connected with this part are

WEEKLY CALENDARS OF GARDENING OPERATIONS,

Given in detail, and adapted to the objects of persons in every station of life; so that the Cottager, with a few rods of ground before his door, the Amateur who has only a Greenhouse, and the Manager of Extensive Gardens, are alike informed of the routine of Operations which the varying seasons render necessary. It moreover contains Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties and Improvements—in fact, everything that can tend to advance the Profession, benefit the condition of the Workman, or conduce to the pleasure of his Employer.

Woodcuts are given whenever the matter treated of requires that mode of illustration.

The Farming Part (under the Editorship of a practical Farmer) treats of—

THE PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE	VETERINARY SCIENCE
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE	DRAINAGE
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY	IRRIGATION
IMPROVEMENTS IN IMPLEMENTS, described by Woodcuts whenever requisite	FORESTING
IMPROVED MODES OF HUSBANDRY	ROAD-MAKING
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMING	FARM BUILDINGS
GROWTH AND ROTATION OF CROPS	LABOURERS
MANAGEMENT OF STOCK	TREATMENT OF POULTRY
	AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.

In short, whatever affects the beneficial employment of Capital in Land.

Reports are regularly given of the English, Scotch, and Irish Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs—London Markets, Prices of Corn, Hay, Cattle, Seeds, Hops, Potatoes, Wool, Coal, Timber, Bark, &c., and the Weekly Averages.

An Edition is also published every Monday in time for Post, containing Reports on Mark Lane and the Cattle Market.

Replies to Questions connected with the objects of the Paper are also furnished weekly.

Lastly, that description of **Domestic and Political News** is introduced which is usually found in a Weekly Newspaper. It is unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that the Proprietors do not range themselves under the banners of any Party; their earnest endeavours are to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—a Newspaper in the true sense of the word—leaving the Reader to form his own opinions: their object being the elucidation of the laws of Nature, not of Man. The Reader is thus furnished, **in addition to the peculiar features of the Journal,** with such information concerning the events of the day, as supersedes the necessity of his providing himself with any other Weekly Paper.

OFFICE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS, 41, WELLINGTON-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.
CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on all Policies effected prior to the 31st of December next year, should, in order to enjoy the same, make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without imparting to the recipients the risk of copartnership, as is the case in Mutual Societies.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are put forth as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security for the payment of the Policy when death arises; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the annual premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1859, amounted to 690,140*l.* 19*s.*, all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

Immediate application should be made to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order, P. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS

BY

HEPWORTH DIXON.

I.

FIFTH EDITION, crown 8vo. with Plates, 2*s.* 6*d.*

JOHN HOWARD:

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

"The adventures of Howard are recorded in a loving and energetic spirit. The reflections are just, often ingenious and eloquent, almost always striking. The book contains many satisfactory evidences of an independent and vigorous intellect."—*Examiner.*

II.

A NEW EDITION, crown 8vo. cloth, with Portrait, 2*s.* 6*d.*

ROBERT BLAKE:

ADMIRAL AND GENERAL AT SEA.

"The subject is noble; and Mr. Dixon has treated it with rare vigour, spirit, and conscientiousness. The glorious victories won by Robert Blake are universally known; but to find out *how* they were won, and what sort of man achieved them, we must apply to the famous Republican Admiral's latest, best and completest biographer. His narrative is not only historically valuable, but is terse, vivid and dramatic in no ordinary degree. We especially like the manner in which the extraordinary events of Blake's period are interwoven with Blake's life; and the vigorous and masterly clearness of the descriptions of the sea-fights."—*Leader.*

III.

A NEW EDITION, crown 8vo. cloth, with Portrait, price 7*s.*

WILLIAM PENN:

AN HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHY.

With a REPLY to LORD MACAULAY'S CHARGES AGAINST PENN.

"Mr. Dixon writes vigorously and picturesquely. His very able book exhibits skill in research, and eminent powers both of condensation and description. The interest of his narrative never flags, whether he is dealing with the old Admiral and his worldly intrigues—with the youthful Quaker and his love affairs—with the mature Philanthropist and his rising colony, or with the bewildered and melancholy close of the great Quaker's earthly career,—the history is admirably sustained."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

"Mr. Dixon's sketch of the Governor's life in his American dwelling is tempting and picturesque. His style is good and easy. There is life in his narrative and vigour in his descriptions."—*Edinburgh Review.*

IV.

In crown 8vo. with View of the Tower, 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE LONDON PRISONS:

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MOST CELEBRATED PERSONS CONFINED IN THEM.

"Mr. Dixon is well qualified for his task. He has given attention to the subject of prison-discipline, and is acquainted with the prisons he describes. His views are under the control of philosophy and common sense.—'The Tower' is a very capital paper, running rapidly over the whole history, and bringing out its salient points with skill and relief."—*Spectator.*

"'The London Prisons' is an enchanting volume. It is a book no less of great principles, which all statesmen and philanthropists would do well to ponder."

Evangelical Magazine.

CHAPMAN & HALL; and JACKSON & WALFORD.

Just ready, in 2 vols. demy 8vo. price 28s.

THE LEBANON AND ITS LIFE: a HISTORY and a DIARY. By DAVID URQUHART, Esq., Author of 'The Pillars of Hercules,' 'Turkey and its Resources,' 'The Spirit of the East,' &c.

FROM EVE TILL MORN IN EUROPE.
By Mrs. AGAR.
"A very interesting, instructive, and fascinating volume."
Examiner.
"The excellence of Mrs. Agar's judgment is shown in the method she has adopted in the treatment of a most important page of the great book of history, and the capacity of her talent is evidenced in the skill she displays in the realization of her plan."
Daily Telegraph.
"Mrs. Agar will be rewarded both with praise and a gratifying sense of usefulness, for she has brought to the accomplishment of her task an amount of reading that almost merits the name of erudition."—*Athenæum.*

IS IT PEACE, JEHU? or, Bonapartism.
By AN EX-CABINET MINISTER. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.
"The book is well worthy attention."—*Express.*

NEW NOVELS by POPULAR AUTHORS.

THE MAN OF DESTINY. By the Author of 'The Chronicles of the Bastile.' 2 vols. 21s.
"The plot is bold, spirited, ingenious and dramatic, and the entire book is written with an ease and ability which carries the reader on with an increasing sense of pleasure."—*Morning Post.*
"An admirably written book."—*China Express.*
"'The Man of Destiny' is perhaps more entertaining than the other works which have emanated from the same pen."
Morning Star.

MARRIED, or NOT MARRIED.
3 vols. 31s. 6d.

DAUGHTERS OF MERVILLE.
1 vol. 10s. 6d.

COUNTRY LANDLORDS. 3 vols.

IN THE PRESS.

AGNES ARNOLD. By W. B. M'Cabe, Author of 'The Catholic History of England,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

TACITA TACIT. By the Author of 'The Young Doctor,' 'Sir Arthur Bouverie,' 'Lady Granard's Nieces,' &c. 2 vols. 21s.

A STRONG WILL AND A FAIR TIDE.
By MISS STERNE, Author of 'My Village Neighbours.' 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

T. C. NEWBY, 30, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-sq.

T. ROSS, OPTICIAN, Son and Successor of the late ANDREW ROSS, respectfully informs the Public that MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. &c., of the most perfect description, may be obtained, as heretofore, at the Old Establishment,
2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
Catalogues may be had on application.

TO MICROSCOPISTS.

ROSS'S
NEW FOUR-TENTHS MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE
Gives fine definition both at the centre and margin of the field; has a great distance between the Object and Objective, and works through the thickest covering glass and deep into water. It resolves Objects hitherto considered tests for the higher powers. The aberrations are so perfectly corrected that extra-deep Eyepieces may be used with it. Price 6*l.* 6*s.*; extra-deep Eye-pieces for ditto, 1*l.* each.
2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ROSS'S NEW QUARTER-INCH MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE,
Angle of Aperture 140 degrees, has the same properties as the above (4-10ths). Price 6*l.* 10*s.*
KELLNER'S ORTHOSCOPIC EYE-PIECES, giving a large field of view.
2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ROSS'S IMPROVED MILITARY, NAVAL, DEERSTALKING, and other
TELESCOPES,
have double the intensity of those constructed on the usual plan. May be seen at
2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS, Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.
Water-tight Glass and Gutta Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all needful Apparatus, of best Quality only.—LENSES by Ross, Lerebours, and Vallantin.
COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Passepartouts, Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.
Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.
BOLTON & BARNITT,
Operative and Photographic Chemists,
146, HOLBORN BARS, London.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.—J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late A. Ross), respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public, that he has REMOVED the whole of the Machinery, &c., for the production of the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES (bequeathed to him by the late A. R.) to
No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, W.C.,
where HE CONTINUES to produce Instruments of the same high character as those supplied during A. R.'s lifetime, all of which, for years past, have been exclusively made by him, and in which department Theory has been successfully united to Practice.
Also, TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES with increased Apertures.
Catalogues on application at 19, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.

MICROSCOPES, &c., IMPROVED.—J. H. DALLMEYER, possessing the whole of the late A. R.'s practical experience, inheriting also one-half of the Implements, &c. used for the production of the OBJECT-GLASSES, has succeeded still further to improve them, the result of protracted analytic dioptric calculations.
The NEW ¼-INCH OBJECT-GLASS, ANGULAR APERTURE 120°, exhibited at the Soirée of the Microscopical Society in March last, and at a subsequent Meeting, possesses the following advantages—(see Catalogues):—
The Definition is equally perfect over the whole extent of field, the Oblique as well as Central Pencils having been corrected.
The distance between the Object and Objective is much greater than in the late A. R.'s construction of high powers.
Four different qualities of Glass are used in its construction, by means of which the Secondary Spectrum is nearly completely connected.
By the form of construction adopted, the number of Reflecting Surfaces has been diminished by two; also, the Anterior or first surface has been made concave, to reduce the loss of light from reflection at the first incidence (attending all *large* angles of aperture).
The increased illuminating power obtained, together with the perfection of definition, admits of the employment of high power Eye-Pieces with *advantage*, and the tests employed for former ¼-inch are readily seen. Price 6*l.* 6*s.*
The NEW 1½-INCH OBJECT-GLASS, ANGULAR APERTURE 23°, bears Astronomical Eye-Pieces with *advantage*. Price 3*l.*
All other Powers are constructed upon the same principles, and possess the same advantages.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—J. H. DALLMEYER'S TRIPLE ACHROMATIC COMBINATION is the only existing VIEW LENS *(free from Distortion)* including a very large angle (short focus), with a flat field and the most perfect definition. Most suitable for Copying, Enlarging, &c., as also for Portraits.
A NEW STEREOSCOPIC LENS, of 3½-inch focus, for *Instantaneous* Pictures, Enlarging, &c. *(free from Distortion).*
*** See J. H. D.'s Paper read at the Meeting of the London Photographic Society in June (*Photographic Journal*, June 15).
Catalogues on application.
19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.C.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
Having established a large Factory with Steam-power, are now able to reduce the price of their MICROSCOPES, which gained
The COUNCIL MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851,
and
The FIRST-CLASS MEDAL of the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

EDUCATIONAL MICROSCOPE,
Price 10*l.*
Additional Apparatus, 5*l.*

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

Price, Walnut wood	£3 10 0
Mahogany.....	3 3 0

For full description, see ATHENÆUM, August 28, 1858, p. 269.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIC COLOUR TOP.
MICROSCOPICAL JOURNAL, No. XXVI.
Recreative Science, Part 3.

Price, in Plain Box	£1 1 0
Best Box	1 5 0
Extra set of Rotating Discs	0 5 0

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.
See MICROSCOPICAL JOURNAL, No. XXIII. p. 59.
Price, in Leather Case £0 7 6
Catalogues, &c. may be had on application.
6, COLEMAN-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Stereoscopic Photographs of the Moon.
WARREN DE LA RUE, Esq. F.R.S., having placed in our hands the Lunar Negative Photographs, formerly copied by Mr. R. HOWLETT, now deceased, we are enabled to supply Stereoscopic Pictures on Glass at Half-a-Guinea each, which may be obtained either at our Establishment, or of any respectable Optician or Photographic Publisher.
SMITH, BECK & BECK, 6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

MICROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHIC NOVELTIES.
Just published, GARIBALDI and the KING of SARDINIA, 2s. 6d. each; or post-free for 32 stamps.
J. AMADIO, 7, THROGMORTON-STREET, London, E.C.
Just published, 2nd edition, an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, containing the Names of 1,500 Microscopic Objects, post-free for six stamps.

NEW MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

	s.	d.
Blood of Salamander	1	6
Maple-Leaf Insect	1	6
Diatomaceæ, from Pavillon de Pica, Peru	1	6

Sent free, by post, on receipt of 5*s.* in postage-stamps.
SMITH, BECK & SMITH, 6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1837.
62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, LONDON.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
The MICHAELMAS FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are now ready, and may be had on application at the Head Office of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the Country.
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.
The Profits of this Society will be divided in future Quinquennially; and Policies will participate at each division, after three Annual Payments of Premium have been made.
Policies effected now will participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent., of the Profits, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.
The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old-established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.
Policy Stamps paid by the Office.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.
CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 81, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.
Instituted 1806.
President—CHARLES FRANKS, Esq.
Vice-President—JOHN B. HEATH, Esq.
Trustees.

Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq.	Robert Hanbury, Esq.
Alfred Head, Esq.	Bonamy Dobree, Esq.

The London Life Association was established more than fifty years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance, the whole of the benefits being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is ascertained each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of the premiums after seven yearly payments have been made.
If the present rate of reduction be maintained, persons now effecting Assurances will be entitled, after seven years, to a reduction of 72½ per cent., whereby each 10*l.* of annual premium will be reduced to 2*l.* 15*s.*

This Society has paid in claims more than.....	£3,980,000
And has policies now in force amounting to.....	6,380,000
For the payment of which it possesses a capital exceeding	2,700,000
And a gross income from premiums and interest of more than	235,000
Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding	10,000*l.*

on the same life.
The Society has no agents and allows no commission.
EDWARD DOCKER, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, London, E.C.
Established 1821.
Directors.
HENRY VIGNE, Esq. *Chairman.*
Sir W. M. T. FARQUHAR, Bart. M.P., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Chas. Wm. Curtis, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	James Morris, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.	Henry Norman, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq. M.P.	Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, Bart.
John G. Hubbard, Esq. M.P.	John Thornton, Esq.
John Labouchere, Esq.	James Tulloch, Esq.
Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.	

Auditors.

Lewis Loyd, Esq.	Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.
John Henry Smith, Esq.	Cornelius Paine, jun. Esq.

Thos. Tallemach, Esq. *Secretary.*—Samuel Brown, Esq. *Actuary.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, with Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate of Premium without participation of Profits.
Since the establishment of the Company in 1821, the Amount of Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in cash value 660,000*l.*, which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of 1,058,000*l.*
After the Division of Profits at Christmas 1859, the Life Assurances in force, with existing Bonuses thereon, amounted to upwards of 4,730,000*l.*; the Income from the Life Branch, 207,000*l.* per annum; and the Life Assurance Fund exceeded 1,618,000*l.*
LOCAL MILITIA and VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No extra Premium is required for Service therein.
INVALID LIVES assured at corresponding Extra Premiums.
LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, if such value be not less than 50*l.*
ASSIGNMENTS of POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.
MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge for Policy Stamps.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that FIRE Policies which expire at Michaelmas must be renewed within fifteen days at this Office, or with Mr. SAMS, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall Mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.
Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

NOTICE of REMOVAL from 3, Old Broad-street, to
64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY Insures against all ACCIDENTS, whether RAILWAY or otherwise.

An Annual Payment of 3l. secures 1,000l. at death from Accident, or 6l. weekly from Injury.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office.

This COMPANY, without union with any other, has paid for Compensation

£65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., Aug. 25, 1860.

Established in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FIRE and LIFE.

Offices:—

81, CORNHILL, and 70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON, and in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburgh, Berlin, and Berne.

FIRE Insurances due at MICHAELMAS should be paid on the 29th of September, or within fifteen days after.

This Company combines the advantages of a large accumulated capital, every modern system of insurance, and the experience of 146 years.

Forms of Proposal for Fire and Life sent free on application.
81, Cornhill. WM. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1824.
(Branch Offices: EDINBURGH, IPSWICH, and BURY ST. EDMUNDS.)
Capital—FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

President—Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	John Irving, Esq.
Charles G. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Sir George Carroll.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Jos. M. Montefiore, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	Sir A. N. De Rothschild, Bart.
William Gladstone, Esq.	L. N. De Rothschild, Esq. M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. M.P.	Oswald Smith, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCES are granted under an extensive variety of forms, with or without participation, and at moderate premiums: the rates for the *Younger Ages* being lower than those of many of the older and most respectable Offices.

ACTUAL SERVICE RISK, within the United Kingdom, in *Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps*, and in the Militia, is covered by the Company's Policies.

FIRE ASSURANCES, both at Home and Abroad, are accepted at very moderate Premiums.
FRANCIS A. ENGELBACH, Actuary and Secretary.

☞ The Receipts for the RENEWAL PREMIUMS due at MICHAELMAS are ready for delivery in Town and throughout the Country.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty, invite attention to their Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and other Table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity. C. & B. have for many years enjoyed the high honour of supplying Her Majesty's Table with their Manufactures. A few of the articles most highly recommended are—Pickles and Tart Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Soho Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Bloater Pastes, Strasbourg, and other Potted Meats, Calf's-foot Jellies, of various kinds, for table use, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard, Cargiairs' Sir Robert Peel Sauce, and Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce. To be obtained of all respectable Oilmen, Grocers, &c., and wholesale of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, 21, Soho-square, London.

FURNITURE.—WHERE TO BUY,
WHAT TO BUY.—P. & S. BEYFUS are selling the 28l. Dining-room Suits, the 35l. Drawing-room Suits, the 26l. Bedroom Suits, Bachelors' Bed-rooms for 7l., and Servants' Bed-rooms for 4l. Illustrated Catalogues, gratis and free by post. Goods, carriage paid, to any part of the kingdom.
P. & S. BEYFUS, 91, 93 and 95, City-road.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW and LONDON.

"PRACTICE WITH SCIENCE" is the golden motto of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and this is just the kind of testimony now being received in favour of THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE; for agriculturists and other owners of stock are, by the successful use of this Condiment, beginning to experience that the value of food depends upon how it is digested. Chemically, its constituent elements may be of the highest value, but if imperfectly digested, what is its value to the animal which eats it? The testimony just referred to proves that hay and straw properly seasoned with this Condiment is more nourishing than unseasoned food, although the latter may contain a much greater amount of alimentary matter. A pamphlet post-free.—Address THORLEY'S Steam Mills, Caledonian-road, King's Cross, N.

STOVE-GRATES, KITCHENERS, KITCHEN-RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FENDERS, and FIRE-IRONS.—An unexampled Assortment of well-constructed Stove-Grates, in fine cast, Berlin black, steel, and ormolu, and of Fenders, Fire-irons, and Chimney-pieces, at the lowest possible prices, at EDWARDS, SON & CO.'S extensive Show-rooms, 46, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W., exactly opposite the Conservatory entrance to the Pantheon Bazaar. The beautiful Porcelain-tile Grates in great variety, from 2 to 50 guineas each. Edwards's Smoke-consuming Range and the best constructed Kitcheners of all sizes. Warm Baths erected. Illustrated Prospectuses forwarded. For twenty-five years in Poland-street, adjoining.

F. AND C. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
Crystal Glass Chandeliers, for Gas and Candles.
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, ditto ditto.
Table Glass and Glass Dessert Services complete.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807.

MECHI & BAZIN'S DESPATCH-BOX WRITING CASES, in russia and morocco leather, are made in twenty different forms and sizes, fitted with real Bramah and Chubb Locks, also others of a cheaper description. Prices vary from 1l. to 50l. Portable Writing and Dressing Cases, Brush Cases, Courier Bags, Pic-nic Cases, Wicket Luncheon Baskets, Sporting Knives, Wine and Spirit Flasks, &c.—112, Regent-street, W., and 4, Leadenhall-street, E.C., London.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

ELKINGTON & CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c.; beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.
Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.
22, REGENT-STREET, S.W., and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

HOUSES REPAIRED, Altered, Painted, and Papered: all kinds of Builders' Work carried out in an efficient manner, and with all possible despatch, at prices to be agreed upon beforehand. Estimates free.
JOHN SYKES, BUILDER, 47, ESSEX-STREET, Strand, W.C.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS.
CHUBB'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.
Illustrated Price-Lists, gratis and post free.
Chubb & Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

BUY IN THE CHEAPEST MARKET was the constant advice of our late lamented Statesman, Sir R. PEEL. The EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still supplying Teas, as usual, at 2s. 4d. per lb.
Warehouse, 9, GREAT ST. HELEN'S.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., 4s. and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d. and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

SELLING OFF.—TRAVELLING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, &c.—Messrs. BRIGGS offer the whole of their large and costly Stock at an immense reduction, to avoid injury during the extensive alterations which will be immediately commenced, consisting of Dressing and Writing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Travelling Bags, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Inkstands, Envelope Cases, Blotting Books, Stationery Cases, superior Cutlery, &c.; also, an elegant assortment of Articles suitable for Presents, Archery Prizes, &c.—27, Piccadilly, W., next door to St. James's Hall. Established 40 years.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogues for 1860. By post for two stamps.
J. W. ALLEN (late J. W. & T. Allen), Manufacturer of Officers' Barrack Furniture and Military Outfitter (see separate Catalogue), 18 and 22, Strand, London, W.C.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE-CAPS for Varicose Veins and Weakness, of a very superior quality, yielding an unvarying support. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the article sent by post from the Manufacturers,
POPE & PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. Harrington Parker & Co., who have REDUCED the PRICE of their highly-esteemed beverage to
4s. 6d. per dozen IMPERIAL PINTS.
2s. 9d. do. IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS.
Address HARRINGTON PARKER & Co. 54, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

REDUCED DUTY.—HEDGES & BUTLER are now selling St.-Julien Claret and Médoc at 24s., 30s. and 36s. per dozen; capital dinner Sherry, 24s., 30s., and 36s.; good Port, 30s. and 36s. Of their higher class and "vintage" wines they enumerate Port, 42s., 48s., 60s.; of the celebrated 1820 vintage, 120s.; 1834 vintage, 96s.; 1840 vintage, 84s.; pale, golden, and brown Sherry, 42s., 48s., 54s.; very choice Amontillado and Manzanilla, 60s., 72s.; choice old East Indian Sherry and Madeira, 84s.; Château Margaux, Château Lafitte, &c., 60s., 72s., 84s.; other Clarets, 42s., 48s.; sparkling Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s., 66s., 78s.; Steinberger Cabinet, 1834 vintage, 120s.; good Hock and Moselle, 36s., 48s., 60s.; Kudesheimer, Steinberger, Johannisberger, Hochheimer, Liebfraeunmilch, &c., sparkling Hock and Moselle, fine old Sack, White Port, Imperial Tokay, Malmsey, Frontignac, Constantia, Vermuth, and other rare wines. Fine old pale Cognac Brandy, 60s., and 72s.; very choice pale Cognac, 1805 vintage, 144s. per dozen. Any quantity, with priced List of all other wines, will be immediately forwarded on receipt of post-office order or reference, by HEDGES & BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton.
Originally established A.D. 1667.

A LADY, having been afflicted with Nervousness and General Debility to a distressing extent, has been perfectly RESTORED TO SOUND HEALTH. She would be glad to communicate the Means of Restoration to any sufferer, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, addressed to Mrs. A. H., Woodbine Cottage, Bexley Heath, Kent.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,
MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, Piccadilly, London.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS is secured by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion proclaims this as one of the most important Discoveries of the Present Age.
These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold by all Medicine Venders, and at 229, Strand, London.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pattern Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the hairs never come loose. M., B. & Co.'s New and Delicious Perfumes—The Fairy Bouquet, The Oxford and Cambridge Bouquet, in bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d. and 5s. each.—Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 130a and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, and every species of Insect, and is harmless to animal life. Sold in Packets, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each (1s. Packets sent free, by post, for fourteen stamps), by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, for Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street, and to be had of all Medicine Venders, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTHACHE.
HOWARD'S ENAMEL for STOPPING DECAYED TEETH, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, RENDERING EXTRACTION UNNECESSARY, and arresting decay.
Sold by all Medicine Venders. Price 1s.

CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a Certain Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send, post free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their names, with stamped envelope for return postage.—Address O. P. BROWN, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Effervescing Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.—Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Dispensing Chemists and general Agents for the improved Horsehair Gloves and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LIVER COMPLAINTS.—The virtue of these incomparable Pills are fully appreciated in every part of the civilized world. As they act on the general system through the circulation, there are few diseases which they cannot cure; but they are especially efficacious in all disorders of the liver. For these they are an indubitable specific. They possess unrivalled potency for good, while they cannot do harm. A child might physic itself with these Pills, and without the slightest danger, except from such excess as would make the most wholesome ailment in the world an evil. By reducing the superfluous bile, regulating its due secretion, and giving tone to the stomach, they effect a perfect and permanent cure.

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE'S

POPULAR STANDARD WORKS.

KNIGHT'S ORIGINAL PICTORIAL SHAKSPERE, including Biography and Doubtful Plays. 8 vols. super-royal 8vo. price 6*l.* cloth.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HOWARD STAUNTON. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT. 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, price 2*l.* 16*s.*

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY (Mammalia). By the Rev. J. G. WOOD. With 450 Illustrations. Royal 8vo. cloth, price 18*s.*

BUCKLAND'S (Dr.) GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY. New Edition, with Additions by Professor OWEN, Professor PHILLIPS, &c. 2 vols. demy 8vo. with 90 Illustrations and Portrait. Edited by FRANCIS T. BUCKLAND. Price 24*s.* cl.

BEN JONSON'S DRAMATIC WORKS, with Memoir by GIFFORD. 1 vol. royal 8vo. cloth, price 12*s.*

MASSINGER and FORD'S DRAMATIC WORKS, with an Introduction by HARTLEY COLERIDGE. 1 vol. royal 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 12*s.* cloth.

WYCHERLEY, CONGREVE, VANBRUGH and FARQUHAR'S DRAMATIC WORKS, with Biographical and Critical Notices by LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. royal 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 12*s.* cloth.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORICAL WORKS.

Library Edition, demy 8vo. cloth, with Steel Plates,

The REIGN of FERDINAND and ISABELLA. 2 vols. price 21*s.*

The CONQUEST of PERU. 2 vols. price 21*s.*

The CONQUEST of MEXICO. 2 vols. price 21*s.*

ROBERTSON'S CHARLES V. With Prescott's Additions. 2 vols. price 21*s.*

The REIGN of PHILIP II. 3 vols. price 2*l.* 2*s.*

The HISTORY of the DUTCH REPUBLIC. By J. L. MOTLEY. 3 vols. post 8vo. price 18*s.* cloth.

RUSSELL'S MODERN EUROPE. 4 vols. demy 8vo. cloth, price 30*s.*

——— Epitomized by GEORGE TOWNSEND. 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, price 5*s.*

MY DIARY in INDIA. (7th Thousand.) By W. H. RUSSELL, Esq. With tinted Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, price 21*s.*

The BRITISH EXPEDITION to the CRIMEA. By W. H. RUSSELL, Esq. Revised Edition, with Maps and Plans. Demy 8vo. cloth, price 14*s.*

MEN of the TIME. Biographical Sketches of Eminent Living Characters. To which is added, WOMEN OF THE TIME. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. cloth (900 pages), price 12*s.* 6*d.*

BOSWELL'S LIFE of Dr. JOHNSON, and TOUR in the HEBRIDES. With numerous Illustrations. 5 vols. crown 8vo. price 13*s.* 6*d.*

KNIGHT'S (CHARLES) HALF-HOURS with the BEST AUTHORS. Illustrated Edition. 4 vols. price 14*s.* cloth.

——— Bound in 2, price 12*s.*

SPECTATOR (The). Revised Edition. 4 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, 12*s.*

——— Revised Edition. 4 vols. in 2, crown 8vo. cloth, price 12*s.*

DISRAELI'S (the Elder) CURIOSITIES of LITERATURE. With Portraits. 3 vols. post 8vo. Edited and revised by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. Price 13*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

DISRAELI'S LITERARY CHARACTER of MEN of GENIUS. Post 8vo. New revised Edition, price 4*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

DISRAELI'S (the Elder) CALAMITIES and QUARRELS of AUTHORS. Edited and revised by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1 vol. post 8vo. with Index, price 4*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

DISRAELI'S AMENITIES of LITERATURE. In 2 vols. New revised Edition, price 9*s.* cloth.

DISRAELI'S NOVELS and TALES. The Library Edition. Finely printed on post 8vo. 10 vols. price 30*s.* cloth.

CRAIG'S UNIVERSAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ETYMOLOGICAL, and PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE; embracing all the Terms used in Art, Science, and Literature. 2 vols. royal 8vo. each 1,100 pp. price 42*s.* cloth.

CAMPBELL'S POETICAL WORKS. Illustrated by Harvey. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 9*s.*

CAMPBELL'S SHAKSPEARE. 1 vol. royal 8vo. cl. price 12*s.*

MONTGOMERY'S (JAMES) POEMS. Edited by WILLMOTT, and illustrated with Steel Portrait and 100 Designs, by Foster, Wolf, and Gilbert. Small 4to. printed on tinted paper, elegantly gilt, and gilt edges, price 21*s.* cloth.

MOORE'S (THOMAS) LALLA ROOKH. Illustrated by Thomas, Pickersgill, Corbould, H. K. Browne, Birket Foster, Harvey, &c. Small 4to. emblematically gilt, and gilt edges, price 15*s.* cloth.

POETS of the NINETEENTH CENTURY (The). Edited by the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT, and illustrated by Millais, Tenniel, Pickersgill, Gilbert, Duncan, Harding, Birket Foster, Dodgson, &c. Small 4to. extra gilt, and gilt edges, price 21*s.* cloth.

WILLMOTT'S (Rev. R. A.) SUMMER TIME in the COUNTRY. A beautiful Illustrated Edition. Small 4to. gilt, price 12*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

TENNYSON'S POEMS. Illustrated by Creswick, Maclise, Stanfield, Millais, Holman Hunt, Mulready, &c. Printed on tinted paper, small 4to. cloth, gilt edges, price 21*s.*

WORDSWORTH'S POEMS. Edited by Willmott. With 100 Designs by Foster, Wolf, and Gilbert, engraved by Dalziel. Printed on tinted paper, 4to. cloth, gilt and gilt edges, price 21*s.*

GOLDSMITH'S POETICAL WORKS. With Illustrations by Birket Foster, printed in Colours from wood-blocks. Small 4to. on toned paper, cloth, gilt and gilt edges, price 21*s.*

LONGFELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS. With 140 Illustrations by John Gilbert, and steel Portrait by Lawrence. Small 4to. elegantly bound, cloth, gilt and gilt edges, price 21*s.*

MACFARLANE'S HISTORY of BRITISH INDIA. From the Earliest Period to the Present Time, 1858. With many Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 5*s.* cloth.

CHINA in 1857-58. By Wingrove Cooke, the 'Times' Correspondent. With Maps and Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 6*s.* cloth.

MILNE'S (Rev. W. C.) LIFE in CHINA. Continued to the Taking of Canton. With Four original Maps and Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 5*s.* cloth.

NAPIER'S (Gen. Sir CHARLES) WILLIAM the CONQUEROR. Post 8vo. price 5*s.* cloth.

PERCY'S RELIQUES of ANCIENT POETRY. Edited by WILLMOTT, and Illutrated by Corbould. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, price 5*s.*

PEPPER'S BOY'S PLAY-BOOK of SCIENCE. With 400 Illustrations. Post 8vo. gilt, price 6*s.* cloth.

BULWER LYTTON'S POETICAL WORKS. With Portrait and Vignette. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

BULWER LYTTON'S NOVELS and ROMANCES. 20 vols. in crown 8vo. cloth, price 3*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

BULWER LYTTON'S DRAMATIC WORKS. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 6*s.* cloth.

GEOLOGICAL GOSSIP. By Professor Ansted. Fcap. 8vo. price 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

D'AULNOY'S (COUNTESS) FAIRY TALES. Translated by J. R. PLANCHÉ, Esq. With 12 Illustrations by John Gilbert. Post 8vo. price 6*s.* cloth.

PLANCHÉ'S FOUR-and-TWENTY FAIRY TALES. Newly translated Edition. Illustrated by Corbould, Godwin, &c. Post 8vo. price 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

FONBLANQUE'S (ALBANY, Jun.) HOW WE ARE GOVERNED; or, the Crown, the Senate, and the Bench. Fcap. 8vo. price 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

FONBLANQUE'S (ALBANY, Jun.) RIGHTS and WRONGS. Fcap. 8vo. price 5*s.* cloth.

GRANT'S (JAMES) LIFE of the MARQUIS of MONTROSE, Captain-General of Scotland. With Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 5*s.* cloth.

KNOWLES'S (SHERIDAN) DRAMATIC WORKS. With Portrait. New Edition, complete in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 1 vol. royal 8vo. cloth, 16*s.*

ALSTON'S (LIEUT.) SEAMANSHIP and NAVAL DUTIES. With 200 Practical Illustrations. Post 8vo. cloth, 9*s.*

LONDON: FARRINGDON-STREET. NEW YORK: 56, WALKER-STREET.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, September 22, 1860.